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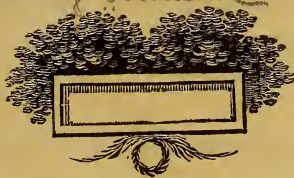


A  
DESCRIPTION  
OF  
**MALVERN,**  
INCLUDING  
**A GUIDE**  
TO THE  
DRIVES, RIDES, WALKS AND EXCURSIONS:  
WITH  
A MAP OF THE WALKS;  
A PANORAMIC SKETCH OF THE OBJECTS  
FROM THE WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON,  
And other Embellishments.

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*Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarged.*

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MALVERN ABBEY CHURCH.







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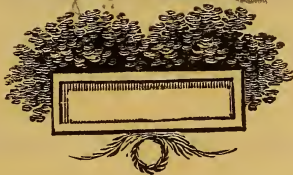
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*By Mary Southwell*



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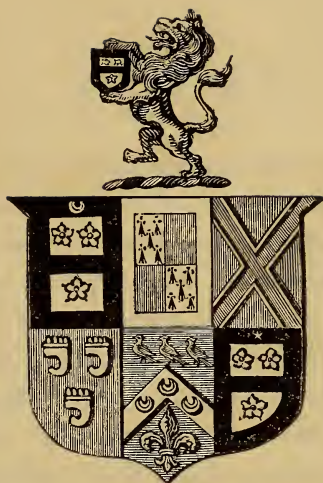
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WINDMILL  
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TO  
**EDWARD FOLEY,**  
OF  
Stoke Edith Park,  
HEREFORDSHIRE, ESQUIRE,  
THE PATRON

AND  
PRINCIPAL PROPRIETOR  
OF  
**GREAT-MALVERN,**

THESE PAGES ARE DEDICATED,  
AS A TESTIMONIAL  
OF SINCERE RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,  
BY HIS MUCH OBLIGED  
AND MOST OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,  
*Mary Southall.*



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## P R E F A C E .

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AFTER the encouragement which the first edition of this work has received, by a rapid sale, I am induced to solicit a prolongation of that indulgence which has favoured and patronized my humble efforts, in endeavouring, as plainly and concisely as possible, to guide the visiter of Malvern, to the most beautiful and interesting parts of this neighbourhood. Tho' ample scope has been afforded to my labours, it will appear a matter of surprise, that one whose time has been devoted more to the toil of business, than to the cultivation of letters, should have assumed courage sufficient to appear a second time before the tribunal of the public.

A slight inspection of the following pages will discover that my industry has been considerable, and that I have not been inattentive to any corrections and improvements.

In acknowledging my obligations to the author of the "Cambrian Traveller's Guide," for his friendly revisal of my manuscript, I do no more than comply with what justice and gratitude demand.

LIBRARY-HOUSE, MALVERN.

*August, 1825.*

THE [illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

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## A DESCRIPTION OF

# Malvern.

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### GREAT MALVERN,

In the county of Worcester, is situated in the lower division of the hundred of Pershore, and deanery of Powick; bounded on the east, by Handley Castle; on the west, by Mathon, in Worcestershire, and Caldwell, in Herefordshire; on the south, by Little Malvern; and on the north, by Leigh. The village is delightfully stationed on the eastern declivity of the range of hills, in the curvature formed by the Worcestershire Beacon and North Hill, distant 8 miles from the city of Worcester, 8 from Ledbury, 23 from Hereford, 9 from Upton, 16 from Tewkesbury, 17 from Pershore, 25 from Gloucester, 25 from Cheltenham, 47 from Leamington, and 120 from London. This magnificent range of hills is an object which strikes every visitor, irresistibly arresting the eye from whatever point he approaches, and therefore demands our first attention. The name Malvern is derived, probably, from the British *Moel*, a mountain, and *Gwern*, alders.

An anonymous writer in the London Mag. vol. vi. pa. 213, says, "Malvern was the spot first immortalized by the pen of Langlande, the earliest british poet. It was the birth-place of the british muse; the scene of the "Visions of William concerning Piers Plowman," of which Langlande is

the reputed author, and which were written about the year 1352. John Malvern, a benedictine monk, has also been supposed the inditer of this curious poem. A wise man called William, falls asleep among the bushes,

In a summer season, when soft was the sun,  
I shope into shrubs, as I shepherd were;  
In habit as a hermit unholy of workes  
That went forth in the world wonders to hear,  
And saw many cells, and selcouthe things;  
As on a May-morning, on Malvern hills  
Me befel for to sleep, for weariness of wandering;  
And in a laund as I lay, leaned I and slept.

He dreams that he beholds a magnificent tower, which is the fortress of truth, &c. Thus Malvern was noticed in verse before the days of "righte merrie" Chaucer. It must therefore, henceforth, be the british Parnassus; it's springs must be those of our Helicon, and Tempe could not have exceeded in fertility the rich vale of the Severn at it's feet, the poetical Sabrina of Milton and Spencer:

"The Severn swift, guilty of Maiden's death."

It is astonishing that the summer flies of the metropolis have not made Malvern a more common resort. Fashion, it is evident, is governed by caprice and the dulness of a sandy plain, the sterility of Brighton (tho' indeed the latter has the ocean to redeem it's execrable land of barrenness) the beautiful sameness of Cheltenham, or the wastes of Bagshot, are all of equal excellence in her eyes. Comparatively but few persons visit Malvern in the season, a select few only of superior taste, notwithstanding that it's springs, air and natural beauties, render it superior to any place of public summer resort in the kingdom. I do not envy the being who cannot

admire the “blue steeps of Malvern,” as Dyer calls them, and who does not wish to “steal” thither “from the world.”

Ye mountains, nobly prominent! afar,  
 Like clouds thick clust'ring huge, august and high,  
 To your proud tops I shoot the willing glance;  
 Mountains of pastoral beauty, spotted o'er  
 With happy flocks, and cloth'd with liveliest green,  
 Where oft resounds the Shepherd's rustic song;  
 Mountains, surveying trees of richer bloom  
 Than Tempe boasts, or Appennine beholds;  
 Vales more abundant, fields of kindlier soil,  
 Woods more umbrageous of imperial oak,  
 High o'er the champaign your stupendous form  
 Rises in varying majesty, your brows  
 Sometimes dark frowning, and anon serene,  
 Wrapt now in clouds invisible, and now  
 Glowing in golden sunshine.

DR. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

### MALVERN HILLS.

These extensive and lofty hills, which may, without impropriety, be styled the Alps of England, extend to the several counties of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester, encompassed on the east by an extensive plain, and on the west by an uneven but fruitful tract of country. They are situated about 8 miles south-west from Worcester, 20 east from Hereford, and 14 north-west from Gloucester. Their geographical situation is in about 52 degrees of north latitude and 115 miles north-west, or three degrees longitude west, from the meridian of London, running nearly in a line from north to south; viz. from Leigh Sinton in the county of Worcester, to Broomsberrow in the County of Gloucester; the former being the most northern and the latter the most southern extremity. They extend, in one chain, about nine miles in length; their breadth is

very unequal, varying from one to two miles. The boundary which divides the counties of Worcester and Hereford, passes along the western side. The several parts of the chain present rounded summits, covered, from one end to the other, with vegetation. When viewed at a distance from the eastern side, a gradual rise is perceptible, and three of the hills form the principal features, as they are elevated considerably above the general outline. The highest parts in the whole range are those denominated the Worcestershire and Herefordshire Beacons. Upon the crest of the Herefordshire Beacon, which is situated in the parish of Little Malvern, about two miles northward from the ruins of Bransil Castle and about four miles from the village of Great Malvern, are the remains of one of the strongest and most important Hill-Fortresses in the kingdom. (See chapter "Herefordshire Beacon".)

About a mile and half further, upon a protuberance of the hill, are the remains of another CAMP, consisting of a single ditch, the form and appearance of which, denote that it was not thrown up by the same people, or at the same time as that before mentioned, but probably at a much earlier period.

On the declivity of this beacon, at a short distance from the top, on the south side of the intrenchment, you find a CAVE,<sup>48\*</sup> cut in the rock, somewhat of an oval form, but of rude workmanship and small dimensions; the entrance being about four feet wide, and six feet high, the concavity is ten feet in length, six feet in breadth, and seven feet high; but by whom it was cut out, or for what purpose, is unknown. Some conjecture that it was the retreat

\* These numbers refer to the sketch.



of a recluse, while others suppose it may have been the refuge of some shepherd from the heat or from the storm.

Returning along the ridge towards the Worcester Beacon, you arrive at a BUILDING constructed of sod, having a range of seats, which serves for a resting place, or a shelter from a shower.

Mr. Barrett says, "a notion has long prevailed among the inhabitants of the country, that much treasure has been lost, or deposited, in the Malvern hills, but whence such an opinion originated cannot be conjectured. However, a quantity of silver coin was found in the year 1650, on the western side of the hills, in the parish of Mathon. The most valuable as well as most singular part of the discovery, was a CORONET, or Crown of Gold, and its appendages, as mentioned by Camden and other historians. A manuscript account of the particulars of this discovery, is kept in the library of Jesus College, Oxford, of which the following is a copy;

"Within the distance of a musket shot from the trenches of the camp, in the parish of Collwall, in Herefordshire, was found in the year 1650, by Thomas Tailer, near Burstner's-Cross, as he was digging a ditch round his Cottage, a Coronet, or Bracelet of Gold, set with precious stones, of a size to be drawn over the arm and sleeve. It was sold to Mr. Hill, a goldsmith, in Gloucester, for thirty pounds. Hill sold it to a jeweller in Lombard-street, London, for two hundred and fifty pounds, and the jeweller sold the stones, which were deeply inlaid, for one thousand five hundred pounds, as Mr. Clough, of Lombard-street, reported." It is the

opinion of many people, that this was not a bracelet for the arm; but a Coronet or Diadem for the head; and was worn by a British Prince; for according to Rowland, the Princes of Wales, wore upon their bonnets, or helmets, Coronets of Gold, being broad head-bands, indented upwards, and set with precious stones. It is much to be lamented that this invaluable relic of antiquity should have been demolished.

The two other prominences are situated nearly together, at the northern extremity. One from its situation, is called the North Hill, the other, which lies on the south, the Worcestershire Beacon. Ancient writers supposed the Herefordshire Beacon to be the highest point of the hills, but from an accurate admeasurement by Mr. Barrett, we learn that the Worcestershire Beacon is the highest, the latter rising thirteen hundred and thirteen feet, and the former but twelve hundred and eighty feet above the adjacent country.

In the table of altitudes, taken in the course of the ordnance survey of England, and published by that board, the height of the Malvern hills is stated to be one thousand four hundred and forty-four feet. "I am informed," says Mr Horner, in his *Mineralogy of Malvern hills*, "by Lieutenant Colonel Mudge, that the particular hill to which this measurement refers, is the Herefordshire Beacon. I obtained, however, that of the Worcestershire Beacon and North Hill. The instrument I made use of was Sir Henry Englefield's portable barometer, and the following are the results of my observations. My lowest station was at the north-eastern

extremity of the Common called the Link, from which point, there is almost a dead level to the banks of the Severn.

“ The Worcestershire Beacon, by the mean of three observations, .....	1238 feet
The North Hill, by the mean of two observations, ..	1151
The road before the Crown Hotel in Great Malvern, was 273 feet above that plain, or 333 feet above the line of the Severn, by a mean of three observations, .....	273

The Worcestershire Beacon inclines to the south of the village, and probably derives it's name, as well as the Herefordshire Beacon, from it's being used as a signal station, on account of it's great height, when the adjacent country was a seat of war.

A beautiful ascending serpentine Valley, of considerable extent, separates the Worcestershire Beacon, from the North Hill, and another divides the latter from the End Hill. These Vallies run from east to west and not parallel to the chain; the former arising from the basis of the Sugar Loaf Hill, and terminating at the foot of the Shrubbery-House.

The views from the eastern and western sides of the Malvern Hills present very different appearances. Upon the eastern or Worcestershire side, you see one continued level, interrupted only by small woody hillocks; upon the western or Herefordshire side, the contrast is great, there being a succession of hills rising one above the other, terminating in the Welch mountains. Malvern was anciently included in the southern limits of the Ordovices, or that part of North Wales which contains the counties of Montgomery, Merioneth, Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Flint.

The prospects from these hills are amazingly extensive, bounded only by an uninterrupted panoramic horizon. Upon the Worcestershire Beacon you may descry the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Radnor, Brecknock, Salop, Warwick with Edge-Hill, Stafford with Sedgley Beacon, Worcester, Gloucester and Hereford; the rivers Severn, Avon and the Teme; also the Bristol Channel. Encompassed by a lofty range of Mountains, you see the Wrekin and Clee Hills in Shropshire, the Lickey Hill near Bromsgrove, the Black Mountains in Brecknockshire, the Hills in Abergavenny, the Gloucester Hills, and a view of the city; Cheltenham, and Ledbury Mount, but to particularize all the delightful views which may be seen from the summits of the Malvern hills, would exceed the limits of this small work.

The surface of the more elevated part of Malvern Hills is productive of gorse and fern; in others, it is a sweet turf, affording excellent sheep-pasture. The mutton, which is small, is much esteemed for its mild flavour. The *Digitalis purpurea* or purple Fox-Glove, is so very plentiful and luxuriant about the hills, particularly near the Serpentine Valley, which separates the Worcestershire Beacon from the North Hill, that in the months of July and August, it appears, at a distance, a beautiful flower-garden. The *Campanula rotundifolia*, or round leaved bell-flower, is found in many parts of the hill, chiefly on the basis of the Worcestershire Beacon, and along the sides of Mr. Damer's walk. The extensive scenery around, presents, on one side, a campaign of the richest cultivation, inter-



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scattered with numerous mansions, lawns, woods, and the golden plantations of the country, peopled with cheerful and thriving towns and enlivened by the busy streams of the Severn and Avon. Winding vallies are mingled with hop-grounds, gardens, seats and swelling woods. In short, nothing is wanting to constitute the sublime and beautiful in landscape.

We cannot conclude our description without noticing the enchanting prospect from the hills and village on an autumnal evening. The sublimity and picturesque beauty of it's effect upon the Worcestershire side, is beyond the power of pen to describe. When the weather is very clear and the sun is obscured by the hills, leaving the village in shade, the more distant prospects appear richly glowing with it's declining beams. This is the time when this delightful vision can be enjoyed. When the nights are frosty, another fine effect is produced in the morning, and not unfrequently throughout the day. The vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and the whole extent of country, up and down the course of the Severn and Avon, assume the appearance of a smooth sea, while Bredon, Drips Hill, and other eminences appear as little islands. Frequently has the traveller to Malvern been enveloped in a dense fog, for many miles, on approaching this place; but arriving at the village, to his great surprise, he has found a charming sunshine, the fog settling in the vale below. Altho' this delightful place, in common with all others, is deprived in winter of the beauty of foilage, in

the nearer view, the beauty of the distant prospect is no way diminished.

From these stupendous heights, the wandering eye,  
 By telescopic aid, delighted sees  
 A hundred temples rise; ten fertile Shires,  
 Three cities, fam'd, with their cathedral towers;  
 Villas, innumeros, glittering to the sun,  
 With many a rural cottage, the abode  
 Of pastoral simplicity; blossom'd trees,  
 Silvering the distant orchards; Cambria's heights,  
 Where the bright sun declines, burst on the view  
 All forms assuming.

DR. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

## MINERALOGY.

For an analysis of the Mineralogic construction of the great masses of these mountains, and nearly the whole of the eastern side, we are indebted to the genius and industry of Leonard Horner, Esq. F. R. S. &c. who deposited in the collection of the Geologic Society, a series of specimens illustrative of the mineralogy of this district. He describes the rocks as extremely diversified in their composition and ambiguous in their character, consisting of different compounds of felspar, hornblende, quartz, and mica, in various proportions with, occasionally, epidote. These are irregularly heaped, in large masses, and in no part were they discovered disposed in any way which could be considered as a continued stratification. These, he says, constitute the greater part of the range; and there is a large quantity of granite. Specimens of hornblende and mica, variegated with copper and iron pyrites, may frequently be picked up. The mass displayed in the Wych is principally granite, in which red felspar predominates; and the mica, which is abun-

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dant in some places, is of a dark colour. But that which particularly catches the eye of the tourist, is a quantity of argillaceous rock, which fills up the spaces between the masses of granite. This is of a dark olive green colour, with an imperfect slaty structure; and when broken across, shews an earthy fracture; and the flat thin masses into which it breaks, have smooth and shining surfaces.

Wm. Phillips, Esq. FLS. MGS. L. & C. and hon. mem. of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, has communicated to the editor of the "Annals of Philosophy" a paper, "On the Geology of the Malvern Hills," in which he details some circumstances which had escaped the notice of Mr. Horner, see New Series, vol. 1, p. 16, dated Jan. 1821. Mr. Phillips's avowed object in this communication is to shew that the rocks of this range are occasionally stratified, and to do away the received and erroneous opinion that they partly consist of granite.

"The nearest place to Great Malvern," says Mr. Phillips, "where a strong tendency to regular stratification appears, is about three miles on the south of it, and about 100 yards beyond the stone inscribed "Ledbury four miles." The beds consist of red felspar, from an inch to a foot in thickness, enclosing quartz, and hornblende, rarely mica. The interstratified substances, are hornblende, occasionally mixed with talc, and sometimes including a thin layer of red felspar and quartz, or of granular felspar with hornblende, greatly resembling mica, of which the slaty structure is parallel with the beds of felspar. Here and there are layers of granular quartz, mica, felspar, and hornblende,

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the plates of the mica being parallel with the general dip of the beds; hornblende, sometimes of a slaty structure, occasionally occurs in the same direction, but it now and then appears to pass into an earthy substance, having somewhat the appearance of lithomarge. These beds vary from half an inch to a foot in thickness, and tho' not stratified with perfect regularity, are visible for nearly 100 feet in length, and 12 or 14 feet in height, above which the hill is covered with verdure. Many of the beds may be traced for several feet. These beds dip at an angle of about 20 degrees to the north-east. In this place, these beds are traversed by a dyke or vein of greenstone, about 2 feet wide, except that it narrows a little about 18 inches above the road, and dipping nearly north at an angle of about 70° with the horizon. The greenstone of the dyke is so remarkably fine-grained as to require the assistance of a glass to discover that it is a granular rock, and it lies in narrow layers running nearly parallel with the sides of the dyke, but which are traversed by crevices not quite at right angles, so as to divide the layers into quadrangular masses.

“Pursuing the road from Great Malvern towards Ledbury, the rocks on it's side continue to present some, tho' less decided marks of stratification, until the road turns nearly due west; and just before it has attained the summit of the rise, a quarry appears upon the top of the hill to the right, perhaps 100 feet above the road. This quarry is open to the south, and stratification is obvious. The prevailing substance is red felspar. Some of



the upper beds present interstratifications of felspar, hornblende, and mica,(?) and enclose small masses of attractive iron; others of slaty hornblende mingled with quartz; others again of felspar and hornblende. One stratum, above three inches in thickness, consisting wholly of slaty hornblende greatly resembling mica, may be traced for about 40 feet in length along nearly the middle of the quarry.

“In several places upon the eastern side of the range, and particularly within a mile south of Great Malvern, many of the rocks in which hornblende greatly prevails, have marks indicative of stratification.

GRANITE has been described as being the prevailing rock at the Wych, as constituting a great part of End Hill, and the upper part of North Hill, and Swinnit Hill, by Mr. Horner. Mr. William Phillips says, “An anxious search among these rocks, every where, for more than three parts of the way along them, south, from their termination on the north, did not satisfy me that even a single hand-specimen of well-characterized granite could be found. Granite is commonly understood to be a rock, in which its ingredients, quartz, felspar and mica, are all decidedly crystalline, without the appearance of one of them as an imbedding substance.”

The following is an account of the varieties of the projecting Rocks of the range, chiefly from Horner, interspersed with Mr. Phillips's additional remarks.

HORNBLLENDE is the prevailing substance of the rock at Castle-Morton quarry, upon the east side of *Swinnit-Hill*. It is highly crystalline at that

quarry, and sometimes contains roundish masses of calcareous spar, in other places specks of red felspar. It is sometimes traversed by red felspar in every possible direction, in veins which cannot be considered other than contemporaneous, from the 16th of an inch to a foot in thickness, and rarely of any considerable length, and often terminating abruptly. Thin veins of calcareous spar traverse the red felspar in various directions, striated contrary to the run of the vein; it often contains hornblende; rarely mica. It is also the prevailing rock of the quarry at the north part of the range. Hornblende rock passes into a

SUBSTANCE OF A DARK GREEN COLOUR, imperfectly slaty texture, and earthy fracture, and of smooth surface, abounding at the Wych, and having the appearance of forming a bed there. It is interstratified with beds of red felspar, a little south of the four mile-stone between Great Malvern and Ledbury. That hornblende passes into this substance will become manifest by the use of the hammer at the Wych.

GREENSTONE AND SIENITIC ROCKS, both large and small grained, abound upon the sides of *End-Hill and North-Hill*, and occur upon their summits. Very fine grained greenstone occurs in a columnar form, breaking readily parallel to two of its planes, and sometimes in the form of an obtuse rhomboid, as near the summit of the *Worcestershire Beacon*, and upon *End-Hill*. A hard and somewhat schistose rock of hornblende and felspar in minute grains occurs *in situ* upon the west side of the range, south of the *Worcestershire Beacon*. Upon the eastern

side, a little south of Great Malvern, are rocks of crystalline hornblende, enclosing specks of red felspar and quartz, the mass being traversed by veins of epidote. Slaty hornblende enclosing specks and larger portions of felspar occurs at the Wych.

**HORNBLLENDE, REDDISH FELSPAR AND QUARTZ**, in small grains, constitute some of the rocks of *End-Hill*, and the summit of *North-Hill*, and form a prevailing rock of these hills. It sometimes contains magnetic pyrites, veins of epidote and sulphate of barytes.

**HORNBLLENDE, FELSPAR, QUARTZ**, and a little **MICA**, constitute the rocks upon the western side of *End-Hill*; and upon the side of the road leading up to the Wych, hornblende prevails in the latter, and the rock is schistose.

**HORNBLLENDE**, with a few spangles of **MICA**, and a little **FELSPAR**, upon the ridge connecting *North-Hill* and *End-Hill*.

**HORNBLLENDE** and **MICA** are the constituents of rocks, upon the top of the hill between the Worcestershire Beacon and the Wych.

**HORNBLLENDE** and **MICA**, in a state of decomposition **MIXED WITH RED FELSPAR**. Rocks of these constituents, and of a slaty structure, occur upon the north-east side of the Worcestershire Beacon, and upon the road leading from Great Malvern to St. Anne's Well.

**HORNBLLENDE** and **EPIDOTE**, with specks of **MICA**, and containing Veins of Epidote, constitute rocks upon the northern side of *End-Hill*. Rocks of highly crystalline hornblende enclosing specks of red felspar and epidote, (sometimes without the

latter) are found in various places near the northern termination of the range.

COMPACT FELSPAR, of a pale flesh colour, is the prevailing rock upon the side of the road, as it rises along the side of the valley above *Little Malvern*, and winds round the northern face of the Herefordshire Beacon.

FELSPAR and QUARTZ, with a little MICA and EPIDOTE, are described as principally composing the rocks of the western side of the range.

COMPACT FELSPAR, HORNBLENDE, QUARTZ, and STEATITE of an earthy texture, imbedding detached CRYSTALS OF FELSPAR, form a rock upon the southern side of *Holly-Bush-Hill*.

OPAQUE QUARTZ and silvery MICA, in the form of a vein, occurs upon the side of the road leading up to the Wych.

FELSPAR AND MICA, united by a ferruginous clay, as far as the closeness of it's texture would admit of decision, formed a massive rock, exposed upon the southern end of the range, called *Ragstone-hill*, by the quarriers. The rock is of an olive-green colour, and is occasionally traversed by veins of calcareous spar.

CONGLOMERATE, fine grained, of a dark brown colour, and composed of felspar, steatite, and calcareous spar, united by a ferro-argillaceous base, and containing some minute specks, of a greenish yellow substance, in diverging fibres, which is probably actinolite. This rock which occurs a short way to the south of the Herefordshire Beacon, attracts the magnet.



CONGLOMERATE of rounded masses, and crystals of quartz and felspar, with some hornblende united by an argillaceous cement, in the new road lately made upon the side of the North-Hill.

Mr. Barrett has allowed, that to demonstrate the origin of the Malvern Hills, exceeds the boundaries of human ingenuity. They are however either primary productions, or were produced at some very remote æra, and might have been rocks involved in the ocean. The arrangement of the marine productions in the strata, proves that they were deposited by water. Many of these marine relicts are in great preservation. The shell-fish retain their striæ, and the other kinds their respective vertebræ. The remains of zoophites or sensitive plants, which always inhabit the recesses of rocks in the sea, are extremely numerous.

The direction of the strata is generally parallel to that of the range, but there are some exceptions. In the limestone of Stonyway quarry, the direction of the strata is from east to west exactly at right angles to that of the range. The strata nearest the range is vertical. So far from the same stratified rock always occurring near the unstratified, it is, in some places, sand-stone; in others, the argillaceous rock; and in others, limestone. Such remarkable variations can only be accounted for on the supposition that some violent force has elevated them from the horizontal position in which they were originally deposited.

From an accurate examination of the variations in the direction and dip of the stratified rocks in

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this chain, Mr. Horner thinks they afford a strong exemplification of the Huttonian theory of subterranean fire; since such variations can only be accounted for on the supposition of some violent force, which has elevated the stratified rocks from the horizontal position in which they were originally deposited. Some excellent gravel occurs, upon a terrace-like shelf, about half way up the eastern side of the range.

The western declivities of the hills contain a bed of lime-stone, which is the course of a vein commencing at Pensax, and terminating at Ledbury. This stone is of a bluish cast, interspersed with whitish veins. It takes an excellent polish, and is used sometimes for chimney-pieces. This bed of limestone contains an almost infinite variety of marine productions, particularly the remains of shell-fish; such as cockles and muscles of various sizes; fish encrusted with a stony concretion, or the cavities in the fish filled up by this concretion, for modern naturalists do not admit of the principle of petrification. Many zoophytes of the screwstone kind are also found here. Mr. Barrett found the fragment of a horn, belonging to a marine animal. These, together with corals, cornua Ammonis, sponges, vertebræ of large fish, &c. leave no doubt that these hills, or part of them, were once under water.

## GREAT MALVERN VILLAGE.

Thy village MALVERN,  
 Claims description's powers; and she with ready zeal  
 Unfurls her canvas for the pleasing task.  
 It's sloping site from western gales secur'd;  
 It's scattered mansions, some like rural cots,  
 Whited and deck'd with woodbine or with rose,  
 While some, more spacious, raise their storied heads;  
 Descried from far.

DR. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

This charming village is found, both by the inhabitant and sojourner, a very pleasing residence, and, in the season, is generally filled with company who visit the place, either for it's romantic beauties, salubrious air, or healing waters. The aspect of the place is so favourable to vegetation, that you may commonly see in the front of the houses, the Chinese rose and hydrangia in full bloom at Christmas. From the mildness of it's atmosphere, the late Doctor Baillie styled it the air of Montpellier. Many visitors, who have resided here in the winter season, have frequently expressed their surprise at the salubrity, warmth, and mildness of the air at that period of the year. This fact is, however, strongly evinced from the productions of vegetable nature, which are upwards of three weeks earlier at Malvern than in adjacent situations. This may be accounted for from the soil being particularly dry and gravelly, and to it's being much elevated above the mist and dew of the atmosphere, which condense, and settle in the vale below. This fact may also be readily ascertain-

ed by noticing the valleys before sun-rising or after sun-setting. These condensations prove very destructive to vegetation, as instanced in oaks. From this cause the lower branches are often blighted and destroyed, while the tops escape uninjured. Another instance occurs in wall-flowers: these, in elevated situations, flourish, while those in the valley frequently perish. It is also noticed that the hills are frequently much warmer than the vale beneath.

The above remarks have been made by an accurate observer, a gentleman living in the neighbourhood, who has paid great attention to this subject and communicated these remarks. The houses in the village are neat and commodious, most of them having been recently built, and are pleasantly stationed among orchards, gardens and plantations; the scenery of the neighbourhood combining in a happy union, the romantic, the beautiful and the sublime. These buildings are purposely fitted up for the reception of the company which visit the place; and except a few belonging to persons of fortune, who make it their residence through the year, are either wholly or in part, let to visitors. The number of houses in the village are about sixty. According to the census of the year 1821, the whole parish of Great Malvern contained 313 houses, the number of inhabitants was 1568, of whom 750 were males, and 818 females. This village owes its origin to a hermitage or priory founded here about the year 1083. The present CHURCH, according to ancient records, belonged to the priory or abbey, and is still called the Abbey-



Church. In the church-yard, and also near the centre of the village, are two ancient crosses, the shaft of each is formed of one stone. That in the church-yard is 12 feet from the base. Upon the top is a modern sun-dial surmounted with a ball. Upon the side nearly opposite the walk to the church is a niche which contained an image, probably of the Virgin Mary, there being steps around whereon the devotee might kneel. The ancient GATEWAY belonging to the priory, adds much interest to the place. From the grand entrance to the Library, extending to the end of the village, is an excellent walk partially shaded by old elm trees, constituting a charming promenade.

At the INNS and BOARDING-HOUSES are very excellent accommodations, with great attention and civility; nor will the visitor, who prefers private lodgings, find any want of comfort or convenience. Although no regular market is established here, there is an abundant supply of everything that can be required. The butcher's meat, particularly the mountain mutton, is excellent. Poultry, butter, eggs and vegetables, in great abundance, are regularly brought into the village, every morning, from the adjacent farms, and sold at the doors at moderate prices. Here are also to be found good milliner's, haberdasher's, and grocer's shops.

At the LIBRARY the company may be supplied with *stationery, perfumery; books*, of every description, either for instruction or amusement; toys, views of the church, gateway, and sketches of the varied scenery in the neighbourhood. Mr. *Southall*, the proprietor of the library, gives instruc-

tions in music, of whom *piano-fortes* and a great variety of *popular music* may be bought or hired.

In the venerable and spacious CHURCH, every accommodation is given to visitors, and the service is rendered more than usually interesting by the impressive manner in which it is performed by the Rev. Dr. Card, vicar. The service commences at eleven in the morning, and in the afternoon at three.

Invalids resorting to this place will be much gratified in being informed that a PHYSICIAN of great eminence is become resident of *Melton House*,<sup>60</sup> where he intends to continue, and exercise his profession.

To pass unnoticed the admirable situation in which the village stands would be unpardonable; on one hand the towering majestic hills, almost hangs over it; and the interesting *Church* beneath, exhibits, in it's architecture, a very beautiful example of the latest period of the pointed style. On the other hand, the soft extensive plain appears a finished picture. And when we superadd the pleasing harvest scenes, which may here be viewed in their highest perfection, the prospect is highly gratifying to the eye, inspiring in the mind sentiments of benevolence to our fellow creatures, and gratitude towards the hand which scattereth such profusion of good.

When these objects are joined with the salubrity of the air, the efficacy and purity of the waters, the charming romantic rides and walks upon the hills and in the vicinity of Malvern, they must necessarily cause this to be pronounced one of the most interesting places of fashionable resort in the kingdom.



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Happy, enchanting Village ! if thou know'st  
Thy own true Happiness. What precious gifts  
Do other regions boast, which are not thine ?  
Grateful with Israel's Seer, thou may'st exclaim,  
' How bless'd, supremely bless'd, these breezy plains  
With every good for man ! How bless'd with fruits,  
Ripen'd by temperate suns, and fed with showers  
Sent by the favouring moon ! How richly bless'd  
With these o'ershadowing Mountains, lifting high  
Their hoary summits ; where unnumber'd flocks  
Range free to pasture ; and whence softly flow  
Streams, salutary streams to bless mankind.'  
Look, thou inhabitant of Malvern, round,  
Westward, or north, or south, or where yon east  
Blazes with solar glory ; look, and praise  
Nature's beneficent Almighty Lord,  
Whose hand a scene, so beauteous could create,  
Whose goodness made a scene so beauteous thine.

DR. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

## ON THE DIFFERENT WELLS,

AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF THE MALVERN WATERS.

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There is no spring taking it's rise in the Malvern Range, which is not found to be impregnated, in a greater or lesser degree, with the minerals which these hills contain. Several of the springs or wells are found very efficacious in different diseases, but as three are principally used, we shall give only a description of them, and their medicinal properties.

### THE CHALYBEATE SPRING

is situated about four hundred yards to the east of the Church. To arrive at it, go down Paradise-row,<sup>78</sup> pass the church yard to the turnpike. You then find a carriage-road on your right hand, which leads to this valuable sanative spring, the healing virtues of which has diffused the blessing of health to many an invalid, as very recent cases bear testimony. Hitherto the spring has only been protected by a slight railing, but that indefatigable friend, patron, and benefactor, to Malvern, (of whom the author, through many a grateful remembrance will be led frequently to refer to in the progress of this work,) General Buchanan, in conjunction with the proprietor of the land, finding the spring through

various causes very much weakened, have had many sluices cut to ascertain in what part the strongest ferruginous matter lies; the whole piece of ground adjoining the original spring being highly impregnated with the Chalybeate property. When this has been ascertained, which is to be done without delay, Mr. Mason, to whom the land belongs, is, with great liberality, going to erect a building every way suitable to the use of the water, and intends to expend a very considerable sum in making three other approaches to the spring. General Buchanan has marked out, and already begun, many very beautiful walks in the grounds, near the intended Well-House, and added another fine feature to the scenery, by clearing and improving a piece of water adjacent to the walks, which is bordered by some very fine trees. These cooling shades, will, during the summer months, afford comfort and pleasure to the company who visit Malvern, and add very much to the improvement and beauty of the place. These ideas are far from being merely conjectural, since much ground has been purchased and laid out for the purpose of building several houses; some of them will be at a very short distance from the Chalybeate spring.

Dr. John Wall, who wrote on the virtues of the Malvern waters about the middle of the last century, observes that the Chalybeate spring nearly approaches to the Holy-well, in point of purity, for two quarts of this water, contain only one grain of earth, one grain of iron, and nearly the same quantity of muriatic salt, which grows moist in the air, and therefore appears to be Bittern, on which

account it seems to challenge one of the first places among waters of this class. For though it be not so highly impregnated with iron, as some others, yet it is sufficiently so to answer what is expected from a Chalybeate; and being much less loaded with earth than any other, it is probable that the ferruginous particles, do, on that account, more readily and intimately mix with the blood and juices, while the water, by it's extreme purity, pervading the finest vessels, washes away the acrimonious salts and obstructing viscidities. From the most accurate analysis, it appears, that at the spring head, Pauhon Spa waters contain four times more of the chalybeate principle than this spring, but are loaded with four times more earth. Tunbridge water contains three times more iron, but has six times more earth. Cheltenham and Scarborough waters have only the same quantity of iron, but are much loaded with earth. Cheltenham, in particular, contains eighty-eight times more than this spring; and, to instance no more, Bath waters have nine times less of the chalybeate principle, but twenty-eight times more of the insoluble matter.

To have this water in perfection, it must be drank at the source. From it's extreme lightness and purity, it sits easy and passes well off the stomach, nor is it apt to heat the blood or to affect the head so much as other waters usually do, hence it has often been eminently serviceable when the common Chalybeate springs were of little use.

## THE HOLY WELL.

Fountain of health! in annals of old time,  
Named holy. Ever, ever, could I stray  
Beside thy stream, thou purest spring that flows!  
Climb each bold eminence, and daily find  
Some object new for wonder; ever gaze  
On the wide scene around me, and regale,  
When thirst demands or pleasing taste invites,  
At thy clear rill, that sparkles at my foot,  
And think it luxury.

DR. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

This well is distant two miles southward from the village of Great Malvern. In approaching it, the visitor must go along the Hereford mail-road, as far as Essington's Hotel, which he leaves on the left and ascends a steep hill leading to the Rock-house and the Well. The spring rises upon the eastern side of the hill, the Holy-well is inshrined in an appropriate building, consisting of a bath, and several apartments well adapted to the purposes to which the water is applied. The Well-house is situated as much below the crest of the hill, as above the valley beneath. Whence it derived the appellation of HOLY is not certainly known. Tradition says, it was anciently in great repute, and the virtues of the water were ascribed to supernatural agency, and therefore was dignified with the epithet HOLY.



## ST. ANN'S WELL.

Hail! hallow'd Fount! that in thy friendly course  
 Health to the sick and solace to the swain  
 Dispensest freely! thy limpid wave  
 I seek, for inspiration in my theme,  
 Malvern—by thee enrich'd and made to please.

DR. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

St. Ann's-Well is situated a short distance from the village, on the northern side of the Worcestershire Beacon, and rises from the hill immediately above Bannister's cottage.<sup>32</sup> Two ways lead to it, one being nearly opposite the Library, at the end of which road, turning to your left, you proceed, having the Shrubbery House and grounds on your right, with the back of the Belle Vue and Crown Hotels on your left, which brings you to the foot of two roads leading to the well. The other way is a few paces from the Crown Hotel; to the south of which you find some easy steps by the side of the Parks, the elegant seat of the Misses West. Ascending, you leave Bannister's Cottage, keeping the hills to the left. You thus reach the two roads, one a steep straight ascent, the other a zig-zag sinuous way, upon which there are seats, at comfortable distances, the feet being conducted up the ascent by easy pleasant stages, and the eye delighted all the way with the lovely prospects which present themselves. Passing a cottage on the right, at a short distance, you descry the well, protected by a small building, the female inhabitant of which, is always particularly neat and clean, and with great civility,



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attends you with glasses to drink the water, or to assist you at the spout for the affected part to receive the healing element. No demand is made, all remuneration being left to the generosity of the visitant.

The component parts of the water, flowing from this, and the Holy Well, are the same, differing only in their respective quantities; a difference, perhaps, arising from the temperature of the seasons when they were analyzed. For is it not probable that all mineral waters are different at different times, according as more or less rain may descend to the source, through the impregnating medium? Whether, however, the impregnating bodies of these springs do actually differ, as to quantity, is of little moment, so long as they are both found to procure extraordinary effects. Here our own recent experience proclaims their praise, or rather the praise of that beneficent Being, who communicated to them their sanative power; a cloud of witnesses, and many of them living ones, can be adduced to prove the wonderful cures effected by these waters. The particulars of very many recent cases may be known at the Library.

The complaints in which these waters are peculiarly efficacious, are scrofula, in every form; all eruptive and cutaneous diseases. Great benefit has been derived from them in diseases of the kidneys and gravel. This place is also highly recommended by eminent physicians in London, in consumptive and nervous cases, on account of the salubrity of the air and extreme purity of the water, tending greatly towards accelerating their recovery.

To Dr. John Wall, late of Worcester, the public are much indebted for his analysis and remarks on the Malvern waters, and to the further experiments of his son, Dr. Martin Wall, of Oxford. Dr. Martin Wall republished seventy-six cases of the efficacy of the waters in various complaints, from his father's book. Dr. Johnstone, an eminent physician, who also resided at Worcester, made several experiments on the Malvern waters; and although the results did not agree, in every instance, with his predecessor's, they yet confirm their great efficacy in scrofulous and other cases.

But to Dr. Wilson Philip, a physician of no less eminence, lately residing in Worcester, but now of London, we are indebted for an analysis, the result of laborious and patient investigation, far exceeding every other in chemical accuracy. He appears, after upwards of seventy judicious experiments, to have proved satisfactorily, that the Holy Well, and St. Ann's Well, are impregnated with certain active ingredients, to which their wonderful effects may be attributed. The following extracts are from his book, published in 1815.

“ These waters have been long celebrated for their purity, and to this alone their effects have been generally ascribed. From the following analysis, however, it would appear this opinion is erroneous, and that their good effects, as in the case of other mineral waters, arise chiefly from the foreign ingredients they contain.

“ This will hardly be doubted, if it can be shewn that they contain substances which have long been celebrated medicines in the same disease, in which

the effects of the Malvern waters are so strikingly beneficial. That they contain but a small quantity of such substances, is no argument against this opinion. We well know that the effects of medicines are not in proportion to the dose merely. How many chalybeate springs, which contain but a small quantity of iron, are more efficacious in restoring vigour than the most powerful artificial chalybeates.

“ Yet we know that the effects of such waters depend on the iron they contain; because, when deprived of it, they lose, at the same time, their invigorating quality. Whether the same quantity of pure water would produce the same good effects, independently of the other ingredients of such waters, we cannot tell; most probably it would not. But when we reflect on the intimate union which takes place between bodies, when one exists in very great and the other in very small quantity, of which a thousand instances might be enumerated, we have reason to suppose that the effects of many mineral waters depend on this intimate union; by which, perhaps, a greater quantity of this medicine is received in a state more capable of producing its peculiar effects, than when it is taken into the stomach and bowels in a more concentrated form.”

The following are the contents of a gallon of the Holy Well water, according to the analysis of Dr. Wilson Philip.

Carbonate of Soda, .....	grs. 5.33
Carbonate of Lime, .....	1.6
Carbonate of Magnesia, .....	0.9199
Carbonate of Iron, .....	0.625
Sulphat of Soda, .....	2.896
Muriat of Soda, .....	1.553
Residuum, .....	1.687

The following are the contents of the water of St. Ann's Well, the same quantity, namely, a gallon.

Carbonate of Soda, .....	grs. 3.55
Carbonate of Lime, .....	0.352
Carbonate of Magnesia, .....	0.26
Carbonate of Iron, .....	0.328
Sulphat of Soda, .....	1.48
Muriat of Soda, .....	0.955
Residuum, .....	0.47

It appears from this analysis that the properties of the Malvern waters are peculiarly different from the other celebrated waters in this kingdom, and agree with several of those of the Continent, as may be perceived from the following table of the solid contents of a gallon of the Malvern and Spa waters, according to Bergman's analysis of the latter, reduced to the English measure, by Dr. Saunders.

	HOLY WELL.	ST. ANN'S WELL.	SPA.
	grs.	grs.	grs.
Soda, combined with fixed air,	5.33	3.55	11.76
Lime, combined with fixed air, i. e. chalk. }	1.6	0.352	11.76
Magnesia, combined with fixed air, i. e. uncalcined magnesia, }	0.9199	0.26	35.68
Calx of Iron combined with fixed air, i. e. rust of iron. }	0.625	0.328	5.86
Glauber Salt,	2.896	1.48	
Common Salt,	1.553	0.955	1.376

It appears from the foregoing table, that the solid contents of the Malvern and Spa waters differ only in there being no Glauber Salts in the latter. Whether the Malvern waters would be found of use in the various cases in which the Spa waters is so celebrated, cannot be determined, sufficient trials having not been made. In estimating the probable effects of a mineral water, we must not attend

so much to the mass of it's solid contents, as to their activity. Iron and Soda are among the most active of the ingredients found in mineral waters; to them we may ascribe the good appetite and spirits which attend the use of the Malvern waters, aided by the delightful situation and salubrious air of this district.

The most sensible effects of the Malvern waters, is that of a diuretic, which we cannot hesitate to ascribe to the carbonate of soda, which has long been used in medicine for the purpose of producing this effect, and such is the relief often obtained by these waters in the gravel, that Dr. Wall thought they possessed the power of dissolving urinary concretions. "It is perhaps too much to expect," he says, "that a formed stone can be dissolved by this water, but that sabulous matter may, I am fully convinced from the effect I have observed in those who have used it."

In eruptive cases, cutaneous diseases, and in scrofula and scrofulous debility, their effects are more beneficial than those of any other mineral water of this country, as can be proved from numerous cases which have come immediately under my observation.

It is necessary to observe, that mineral waters, like other medicinal substances, are efficacious in certain diseases only; and I would suggest the propriety of consulting some professional man, whose judgment may determine how far the water is adapted to each individual case, and in what manner it should be employed so as to render it efficacious.



There is a peculiar advantage attending the Malvern waters; namely, that wherever their use can be of service, they may be entered on immediately, without any previous preparation. The sensible effects of these waters are different in various cases, and they are generally most felt on first using. It is not uncommon for them to produce a nausea and afterwards to prove aperient. In many cases they produce a contrary effect on the bowels, so that some aperient medicine is necessary. When they are drank copiously, particularly by those who are not accustomed to them, they frequently produce a slight determination of blood to the head, which appears from a sense of drowsiness, and sometimes a little fulness, and even pain about the forehead; but this speedily goes off, or is immediately removed by a walk or a ride, or any gentle exercise. Some sort of exercise is always necessary after taking the water, as it prevents that sense of nausea and oppression, which may arise from a quantity of fluid taken into a weak stomach. We would advise half a pint of water to be taken the first thing in the morning, while the stomach is empty, and the same quantity half an hour afterwards, which may be increased according to circumstances. But if the stomach should be in such a debilitated state as to reject this quantity of water in the morning, which will often be the case, we would recommend it to be taken at night, as water gruel, or a glass might be taken at noon. If it should be preferred a little warm, the best method is to put the water into a bottle closely corked, and to immerse the whole in hot water, for by this



means little of the air can escape. The water should, if possible, be always drank at the spring head, but if the constitution, or strength of the patient, will not admit of it, the water should be received into a stone bottle, closely stopped, to prevent the air from escaping and so conveyed to the patient. A trusty person, who can be depended on, should always be sent for the water. When children are sent, they often, through carelessness, neglect to cork the bottle, by which means, the fixed air evaporates. We have known many of them, to have even taken water from the first brook they have seen, instead of the well water. The woman at the Well House will, at any time, for a very small remuneration, send the water by one of her family, to any patient who may require it.

The season for drinking these waters, is during the whole summer, and in the spring and autumn, in fact from March to December. But in scrofulous cases, the water should be used both internally and externally, throughout the year, without intermission, and by our own recent experience, it has been proved, that when the weather is severely cold, the best method is to warm the water in the manner before noticed, and the affected parts should be immersed in the water; but if that be impossible, the sores should be constantly bathed with the water made milk warm. By this treatment, we have known the wounds heal very rapidly, though when applied cold, the water has had no visible effect. When the water is first used, where there are sores, a slight fever is generally produced, and the parts become inflamed. In this case, the best meth-

od of treating the sores is to boil a turnip in the water, and when nearly cold, apply it in the form of a poultice; but if turnips are not to be had, bread should be applied in the same manner; the patient, at the same time, drinking freely of the water. By this treatment, this adventitious heat goes off in a few days. These inflammatory appearances have been frequently known to alarm the patient so as to cause him to leave off using the waters altogether, when if he had persevered in the use of them, we are confident, from our own knowledge and experience, that they would in all human probability, have entirely eradicated the disorder. In all cases, patience and perseverance are necessary, but particularly in scrofula. To effect a constitutional change in this disease, a continual use of the water, without any intermission, for two years, is required; and in many constitutions a much longer time. Bathing the whole body in the water, and drinking freely from the spring head, if possible, are highly necessary, and a free admission of the waters upon the wounds, as it falls from the spout, should at least twice a day be resorted to. The patient should drink, when at the spring, as much of the water as his stomach will bear.

“Of all the waters,” says Dr. Scudamore, “which have come under my examination, these of Malvern claim the most regard for their purity, but when we consider, for a moment, the remarkably slight impregnation of each water, it becomes difficult to assign to them so large a share of medicinal power, as has been attributed to them. I am, however, most willing to admit, that, if a course of the wa-

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ter, from either spring be united with a plan of regulated diet, both as regards the dinner meal and the use of wine, material benefit will be derived. I have, with success, advised the addition of tincture of ammoniated iron to the water, in graduated doses. Any class of medicines, which a particular case may require, will be perfectly compatible with the use of the water."

Thus it appears, that "the springs of Malvern have proved an efficacious remedy for many obstinate and deplorable diseases, which have resisted the powers of the most useful and appropriate medicines; in scrofulous cases, in inveterate ulcers, and sores that have been called fistulous; in obstructed and scirrhus glands, and some that approached to the state of cancer; in disorders of the eyes and eye-lids; in nephritic complaints and disorders of the urinary passages; in cutaneous diseases; in coughs from scorbutic and scrofulous causes; and in loss of appetite. Such is the testimony of Drs. Wall and Philips, physicians of great celebrity, and unquestionable veracity. Their evidence has been confirmed by the successive experience of some of the first of the profession; and I know, that at this day, (1805,) these springs are recommended as a dernier resort, in the most deplorable cases, by Sir Francis Millman, one of the most eminent physicians of the metropolis. But the most careful analysis has not been able to detect, in the Malvern water, any active ingredient whatever, to which medicinal powers can be ascribed; it is no more than the uncontaminated element, nearly approaching to the purity of distilled water.

As it is, therefore, absolutely destitute of all proper and peculiar medicinal powers, the benefit derived from it's use can be attributed to no other cause, than to the cessation of the constant and habitual application of noxious matter, contained in the water of common springs. When the morbid force is removed, the innate powers of the system are developed and become active, and thus is the body gradually restored to the actions and sensations of health. The medicinal powers of springs, remarkable only for their purity, have been observed also upon the continent. At Schleusengen, a town in Hennebergh, a principality of Franconia, are such waters, famed for their utility in chronic diseases, particularly in calculous complaints, in arthritic, rheumatic, and scorbutic affections, and in cases of muscular debility. Near Osterode, a mine town, in the Hercynian forest, is a fountain of great celebrity, in which not a particle of mineral ingredients can be detected. Within two miles of Halle, at Lebeg, a spring rises out of the rocks, the water of which is pure and imputrescible. A beer is made of this water, which is used as a medicine, of great efficacy in nephritic cases, and in inflammatory habits. Some springs, formed by the melting of the snow upon the Rhœtian Alps, have been found to possess similar virtues. At Pisa, Tettucia, and Nocera, in Italy, there are also medicinal springs of great celebrity, which, like our Malvern wells, are destitute of all active ingredients."—Hoffmani Opera, tom. v. pa. 206. fol. Genev. 1740.—Dr. Lambe on Constitutional Diseases, p. 35, Lond. 1805.

“ This is certain, the salubrious air of Malvern,



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and the peaceful sensations which the quiet and charming retirement of the spot inspires, contribute, in the greatest degree, to strengthen the body, to calm the mind, and thus promote general health. It is from such a conviction that I have advised the Cheltenham invalid to repair to this favoured situation, at a certain period, after the use of the aperient alterative waters.”—Dr. Scudamore.

Early rising, and a salutary degree of exercise, either pedestrian or equestrian, previous to the use of the water, and for some time afterwards, must always form a principal part of the regimen of convalescence; for by this means they will add to the circulation of the blood, not only by the mechanical effects of the exercise, but also by the inhalation of a greater quantity of the pure atmospheric oxygen, which will give considerable assistance to the waters in their beneficial process. This will be attended with other good effects, for as Mr. Barrett observes, “the air which they will breathe, in these walks and rides, and, indeed, in every part of the Malvern Hills, is so very refreshing, as to have a great tendency to create an appetite, and to revive the spirits:” and this pure atmosphere seems to extend it’s stimulating influence to the surrounding country, which is very seldom visited by epidemic disease.

“Too much care,” says Dr. J. Wall, “cannot be taken by those who send for the water from the wells, that their bottles be perfectly clean; since it is known to dissolve impure substances which adhere to the inside of vessels, that common water will not affect. Tea-kettles, which have become incrustated

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with earthy particles, may be perfectly cleansed by boiling these pure waters in them." Dr. Wilson Philip observes, that the effect of the purest common water in removing this crust is trifling compared with that of the Holy-Well water. This crust is sulphat of lime, upon which the Malvern waters possessing carbonat of fixed alkali, act as a dissolvent. On this account, clothes may be washed in this water with less soap than any other. It's superiority in culinary uses, as in making tea or malt liquor is remarkable.

O comfortable Streams! with eager lips  
And trembling hand, the languid thirsty, quaff  
New life in you; fresh vigour fills their veins.

ARMSTRONG.



## THE PRIORY OF GREAT MALVERN.

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Historical records agree that Malvern is a place of great antiquity, and has long been celebrated in ecclesiastical history; and that it contained an Hermitage, or Priory, which according to Thomas, who wrote an account of its antiquities and church in Latin, (temp. Jac. 1.) was founded here "in the wild foreste," anterior to the Norman invasion. This establishment was for seculars. Our author states, that Urso D' Abitot, or D' Abot, a Norman baron, who possessed considerable estates in this county, was the founder. In this, Thomas has been contradicted, there being no mention of D' Abitot's name in either of the two charters granted to the Priory by King Henry the first. If not the founder, however, it is very evident that Urso was a benefactor, very soon after the conquest. A rather curious grant being extant, made by him to the Malvern brotherhood (vide Nash's History of Worcestershire, vol. 2d, page 266, note) to which among the witnesses is Athelisa, vicecomitissa, the Sheriff's lady, his own wife. That some kind of a religious house was founded here, prior to the conquest, is apparent, from a charter of Henry the first, referred to in Dugdale's Monasticon, which states that it was endowed by King Edward the confessor.

Tanner says, "that Great Malvern was a place of great antiquity; for here in the wild forest, was an hermitage or some kind of religious house for seculars, before the conquest, endowed by the gift of Edward the Confessor, as it is stated more than once, in the second charter of King Henry 1st, recorded in the Monast. Anglic. vol. 1, p. 366. about 1083. A somewhat different account of this foundation has been given by Dr. Nash, in his History of Worcestershire, viz. "Before the conquest, Malvern was a wilderness, thick set with trees; and some monks, who aspired to greater sanctity, retired thither from the priory of Worcester, and became hermits. The enthusiasm spread so rapidly, that their number soon increased to three hundred; when forming themselves into a society, they agreed to live according to the order of St. Benedict, and elected Aldwin, one of their company, to be superior." Mr. Neal in his "Views of Collegiate and Parochial Churches," says, "Nash refers to William of Malmsbury as his authority for this statement, but in respect to the numbers of brethren congregated under Aldwin or Aldewine, he is incorrect, Malmsbury's being *Usque ad tricenarium numerum*, that is thirty, and not *trecentarium*, or three hundred." He was probably misled by Habyngdon, the author of an account of this Priory, which was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, and printed in 1596, and in which, Habyngdon has fallen into the same mistake. In the "Annal. Wigorwiensis," Aldwin is expressly called the founder; from the circumstance, as Habyngdon rationally conjectures, of his having beg-

ged the charity of others as much as perfected the foundation of this priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and some say to St. Michael. "That there was a chapel dedicated," as tradition says, "to St. Michael, with a residence for some seculars, on the scite where a small cottage now stands, in which a Mr. Banister now resides, appears evident as the cottage is erected on part of the walls of the chapel. In many places of this cottage, are the same kind of curiously inscribed tiles, as those which formed part of the pavement of the ancient church. Very many of the same kind of tiles have been frequently dug up out of that part converted into a garden. The chimney-piece in the house, is formed out of a fine stone with mouldings, and has every appearance of having been some part of the chapel. It is equally evident that the orchard belonging to the same cottage, was a burial-ground, from the coffin-furniture and bones which are constantly found when it is ploughed up. A large Wall has been recently discovered, which inclosed the ground; the place being upon a declivity, the earth gave way, by which means the foundation of the wall was laid open to view. As a further proof that it was a cell or hermitage for anchorites, the ancient writings of the house refer to it as "The Hermitage," by which name it is still known. The proprietor, in removing the earth behind the cottage, found a number of earthen-pipes curiously constructed, so as to slide one into another, evidently for the purpose of conveying the water from St. Ann's Well to the hermitage. Many of them are in his possession.

Aldwin appears to have been one of the anchorites at Malvern ; and about the year 1083, he was persuaded by St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, to become a benedictine monk, instead of going on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as he had previously intended. The bishop assured him, that his place at Malvern would be wonderfully favoured by God. These predictions he is said to have lived to see fulfilled in a very considerable degree. The benefactions which he obtained, enabled him to found a priory and Church for thirty monks, in honour of the Virgin Mary. Thus was this monastery founded in the year 1083, in the 18th of William the Conqueror, who was a benefactor to this order of benedictines. One of the principal benefactors was Gislebertus Crispinus, abbot of Westminster ; who, with the consent of his convent, assigned several estates and manors to the new foundation ; stipulating, as it should seem, that the future patronage of the priory should belong to his own establishment. Hence the abbots of Westminster always claimed the approval and confirmation of the priors of Malvern ; though it was not without many disputes that they maintained their privileges ; Malvern, therefore, was regarded as a subordinate cell to the Abbey Church of Westminster, and the Dean and Chapter have lands in it's vicinity at this time.

Henry the first was a considerable donor to this priory, besides confirming all former grants by his charter, dated in 1127. He bestowed various lands upon it's inmates ; particuiarly Quat and Fuleford, in Shropshire ; and Hathfield, in Herefordshire.



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Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, lord of the forest, contributed largely to the revenues of this house. Osborne and Richard Fitzpontz or De Pontibus, were likewise considerable benefactors.

Wolstan, prior of Worcester, with consent of his convent, gave to the church of Great Malvern, sundry lands in Powick, Braunceford, and Leigh.

The Church of Upton-Snodsbury, was appropriated to the priory of Great Malvern by Henry Wakefield, about the year 1392. The prior and convent were likewise lords of Knightwick, which manor they assigned over to Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, with consent of King Edward, son of Henry. This conveyance was made by King Edward, in order to terminate a dispute which had long and violently subsisted between Richard Ware, abbot of Westminster, and Godfrey Giffard, concerning the subordination of the priory of Malvern. The litigation was at length settled thus ; that the Bishop should have Knightwick, and that the Priory should be subordinate to Westminster. Before the church of Powick had been appropriated to the priory of Great Malvern, they had the manor of Canterbauhan, and the parish church of Laugh Mayn, in the diocese of St. David, together with a prebend stall in the said church, the manor of Foleford in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and the parish church of Pichetote (Pitchcot) in Lincoln diocese ; all which had been taken from them, so that they could hardly support their number of monks, which was twenty-six, together with thirty poor people whom they constantly maintained.

In 1159, William Burdet gave to God and St. Mary, of Malvern, and to the monks serving God there, all the land he had in Aucott, in Warwickshire, with the mill, &c. and other possessions, for the foundation of a Cell for four monks. Another Cell subordinate to Malvern, was afterwards founded at Brockbury, in the parish of Colwall, in Herefordshire.

Bishop Latimer, about the period of the dissolution, petitioned that two or three religious houses in each county, and in particular that of Great Malvern, might remain, and their revenues be applied to the purposes of education; but this was overruled by the cupidity of Henry the 8th's counsellors. When the Priory was dissolved, the value of its possessions was estimated, according to Dugdale, at 308*l.* 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; and according to Speed, it was 375*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* In the thirty-sixth of Henry 8th, the priory demesne was granted to Wm. Pinnock, who transferred it to John Knotesford, sergeant at arms, by whose descendants it was sold to James Oliver of the city of Worcester, about the year 1774. Queen Elizabeth, in her thirty-first year, granted to Richard Brathewayte and Roger Bromley and their heirs, all the tithes of lambs, pigs, calves, eggs, hemp and flax, and the oblations of the parish, and of the chapel of St. Leonard, on condition of their paying £8 yearly to the vicar, and 8*s.* 2*d.* to the archdeacon of Worcester, in respect of a synodal and procuration issuing out of the said tithes.

The Priory GATE-WAY still remains in tolerable preservation; together with an ancient and some-



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what curious wooden edifice, supposed to have been the refectory and audit-hall. From this it would appear, that the monastery was, in part, at least, constructed of wood; a circumstance very rarely occurring in monastic establishments. Mr. Bellers of the Fold, is the present occupier of this ancient remain, and has converted it into a barn and stable, but it will still be found worth the attention of the antiquary.

## THE ABBEY CHURCH

OF

### GREAT MALVERN.

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Hail! time-worn Structure! happily transform'd  
 From what thou wert. How solemn! how august!  
 As should be House of God and Gate of Heaven!  
 The soul thou fill'st with reverential awe.

DR. BOOKER'S MALVERN.

The Church is a large and spacious structure built in the form of a cross, having a lofty tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. Formerly, two chapels were attached to it, which have been destroyed; viz. one at the eastern end, consecrated to the Virgin Mary; and another on the southern side. From many points of view, this magnificent fabric is seen to great advantage, but particularly from the north. The tower which rises from the centre to the elevation of 124 feet, is finely ornamented with pierced battlements and corresponding pinnacles of a peculiar construction. Elegant tracery adorns the windows, and the open work of the embattlements, westward from the transept, gives an agreeable lightness to the upper part of the walls.

The more ancient parts of the Church, which are principally confined to the massive columns and

arches of the nave, are of early Norman architecture, and, no doubt, coeval with the Priory; but the rest of the building is in the pointed style of Henry the seventh's time. That munificent patron of the fine arts, Sir Reginald Bray, K. G. a native of Worcester, was the architect; and under his superintendance the church assumed that appearance and character which still render it the admiration of beholders, who, from it's magnificent remains, may conceive an idea of it's pristine beauty. The Lichfield Manuscript informs us, that the situation of Malvern was so much admired by Henry the seventh, his Queen, and their two sons, Prince Arthur and Prince Henry, that they were induced to beautify the church with stained glass windows, to a degree of magnificence, which made it one of the proudest ornaments of the nation. "These windows," says the M. S. "form a mirror, wherein we may see how to believe, to live, and to die." After the conveyance of the priory demesne, to John Knotesford, Esq. as before mentioned, the church was purchased from him by the inhabitants of Malvern, for £200, and made parochial. The Patron of the living is Edward Foley, Esq. of Stoke Edith Park, Herefordshire. During the lapse of time, and through the culpable neglect of those who should have attended to it's preservation, this interesting pile became greatly dilapidated; and about the year 1788, it was in such a ruinous state, that it could not be used with either convenience or safety: the roof admitted much water; the seats had become mouldy and decayed; the walls and floor dreadfully damp, (for some parts

of the church were subject to be flooded,) and the ivy allowed to pierce through the broken windows, and to cover a large portion of the eastern end of the fabric. In this deserted state it remained till the year 1812, when a large sum, raised by a subscription, among the nobility, and gentry of the surrounding country, was expended in a very injudicious manner, and this noble edifice received but a very partial repair: the roof indeed was made whole, and the ceiling was restored to cleanliness; but ruin and devastation, rubbish and lumber, still remained below. The church continued in this state till the year 1816; but in the intermediate time, from 1812, that indefatigable and truly pious Lady Apphia Baroness Lyttelton, made another effort towards further repair, but the sum subscribed being too small to accomplish what her ladyship proposed, nothing was done. The money was afterwards applied to the use of the church, when in a propitious hour, in 1815, the Rev. Dr. Card was inducted to the vicarage, and the compiler is highly gratified in recording, that through his activity and zeal, a further subscription was obtained, and the church, within four months, was placed in a complete state of reparation and improvement. These exertions justly distinguish him as "The Restorer of Malvern Church." Such was his anxiety to bring back this ancient edifice to something like it's original dignified and magnificent character, that at one period he had advanced a large sum from his private purse without knowing how he was to be repaid.

The interior of the Church has a neat and im-

pressive character, and the magnificence and spaciousness of the building strike fully on the mind, especially when contrasted with the small size of the village. It's length is 173 feet, it's breadth 63 feet, the height of the nave is 63 feet. When the sun's rays stream through the rich tints of it's coloured glass, the effect is very fine; particularly on the fourth window, upon the northern side of the nave, the delineations on the glass being very striking. The nave is very neatly pewed, and an enlargement is now taking place, by which 300 additional sittings will be obtained, of which, 200 are free and unappropriated. Dr. Card having made application for assistance to the Society for promoting the enlargement of Churches and Chapels, has obtained a grant of £200 towards this accommodation, by which means he has been enabled to improve the church very much. The Royal Arms by the side of the arch that leads to the nave was gratuitously painted by the late Mr. Solaway, a resident of Malvern; this piece is highly finished, and does credit to the artist.

AN ancient inscribed TILE, fixed in the cylindrical pillar on the left, has much attracted the attention of antiquarians, and been the subject of some disquisition. It is unlike any of the numerous tiles which abound in this church; upon many of which the armorial bearings of divers benefactors are represented. This, however, bears no ornamental device, but simply a rhyming inscription, in eight lines in the old English character.



thenke.mon.pi.liffe.  
 mai.not.eu.endure.  
 pat.pow.dost.pi.self.  
 of.pat.pow.art.sure.  
 but.pat.pow.kepist.  
 un.to.pi.sectur.cure.  
 and.eu.hit.abaille.pe.  
 hit.is.but.aventure.

The author of "Reflections relating to the Malvern Hills," decyphers it thus :

"Think, man, thy life cannot for ever endure, that which thou dost thyself, of that thou art sure, but that which thou keepest (reservest) for the cure (office) of thy executors, or of thy successors, it is but a chance, if it ever shall avail thee, for it is uncertain whether it ever will be done."

"It is probable," the author adds, "that this inscription, which was repeated in so many parts of the Church, was intended to stimulate the readers to pious and charitable donations, which might avail them in another life; and chiefly, perhaps, it was designed to excite them to benefactions in repairing and adorning this very church, so many instances of which are on record; and to induce them to do this in their lives, instead of trusting it to the execution of their testaments by others."

The Tile is about five inches and a quarter square, in superficial extent. Nash, in his account of Stanford, "Additions to History of Worcestershire," p. 70, gives a fac-simile of one found there, which appears the same in shape and dimensions. "The Tile," he says, "is supposed to have belonged to the old church of Stanford. Under



the fac-simile, are the words upon a tile, on the outside of Stanford church." But Nash, elsewhere, says, "the tile is in the possession of Sir Edward Winnington." It cannot now be found, but there is no doubt it agreed in size with the engraving. The present Church at Stanford, was built about fifty years ago. It is not improbable that the tile might have been brought by some person to the old church, from Malvern. If not so, it is extraordinary that a tile with the same inscription should be found in a place so distant. Nash copies *kepist* in the fifth line, "be just;" but if the word is intended for *kepist*, which there seems little reason to doubt, it is to an experienced antiquary, in a letter to the late Mr. Stanhope, who for fifty-six years filled the situation of sexton and clerk, and died at the advanced age of 86, that the removal of this obscurity is owing, and to whom the compiler is obliged for a fac-simile, through a relative of the late Mr. Stanhope. The letter is signed I. S. and dated Nov. 28, 1814, from the Crown Hotel, Malvern. After noticing the inscription, the writer observes, "Nash, in his History of Worcester, in Stanford parish, gives an engraving of a similar tile found there, but copies *kepist* in the fifth line, "be just," which is decidedly an error. The Author of "Reflections relating to the Malvern Hills," mistakes the same word for *gevist*; but in the specimen in the aisle of your venerable church, it is most evidently and uncontrovertibly *kepist*. The two words ending the sixth line are difficult to decipher; but the first certainly begins with an *s*, and not with an *l*, as supposed by

the last quoted author. The date of the tiles about the choir is 1453, 36 Henry 6, &c. vide p. 37. It is not probable that these are more modern.

In a handsome GALLERY, the ornamental gothic appearance of which cannot fail to attract notice, is a good ORGAN, purchased by a subscription obtained through the exertions of the vicar, the organist, and a few individuals who wished to have the assistance of that instrument in their devotions. On the front of the gallery are the arms of her late royal highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and those of his serene highness Prince Leopold, her husband, gratuitously painted by Mr. H. Chamberlain, of Worcester.

The pews of Earl Beauchamp, and Edward Foley, Esq. are respectively ornamented in front with their armorial bearings. Over Mr. Foley's pew is an allegorical painting, representing the Law and the Gospel. This originally was part of the altar-piece, removed for the purpose of exhibiting more fully the great east window.

On each side of the chancel are placed the ancient stalls of the monks; the under parts, or sub-sella of which, exhibit various grotesque and other carvings in basso relievo. Among them are the following subjects, some of which have been rudely etched by the late John Carter, in the second volume of his "Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

1. A man on his death bed, with a priest at his head, and a doctor at his feet; to whom he is offering bags of wealth to secure their aid.
- 2, A monk driving away the devil with a pair of bellows.
- 3,

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A man with a bear, the animal sitting in an erect posture. 4, A sower of grain between two birds. 5, A reaper with a scythe. 6, A gardener holding a staff and garden-hook, with plants by his side. 7, A man with a basket of fruit on his right arm; in his left hand he holds up a pine. 8, A man with a long stick, beating acorns from off an oak, with swine on each side of him. 9, Three rats, hanging a cat on each side an owl. 10, A male figure sustaining a large goblet in each hand. 11, An angel playing on a cithern.

The ALTAR-PIECE consists of an entablature, supported by columns of the Ionic order; in the pannels between which, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments, are neatly painted.

Most, if not all the WINDOWS of this Church, were very richly embellished with painted glass, on which, numerous subjects from Scripture were represented: and likewise, the effigies of benefactors, with their arms on their surcoats. Though much of the glass has been destroyed, from culpable neglect and wilful devastation, there is still sufficient remaining to attest it's original splendour; but the different series of historical representations are in many instances incomplete, and only a few of the portraits now exist.

In the sixteen lower compartments of the great east window, were the principal events of our Saviour's life and passion; but nearly the whole has been broken: the entry into Jerusalem, however, is entire. In the upper divisions, are the twelve

apostles, and other figures. In the first window from the east on the northern side, are certain images of saints, with this inscription :

*Orate pro anima domini Johannis Malverne, qui istem fenestram fieri fecit.* (He was prior in 1435.)

In the second window, are representations of Saints, and two Monks praying, with this inscription :

*Orate pro animabus Johannis West, et Thome Lye, monachis hujus loci.*

In the third window, are the Arms of Westminster Abbey ; together with several transactions of the Monk Aldwin, relating to his procuring letters patent, for the foundation of this church, from Pope Gregory the seventh, and William the Conqueror.

In the fourth window, the Crucifixion is represented in three divisions : in the centre, is Jesus upon the cross ; on the right, is St. John the Evangelist and the Virgin Mary ; and on the left, the Centurion speaking to his soldiers. A Latin label going out of his mouth, may be translated, “ Truly the son of the all-powerful God.”

In the fifth window, is a Seraph, a Cherub, and an Arch-angel.

In the ninth window, is St. Peter, but greatly mutilated.

In the great western window, was originally a representation of the Day of Judgment, said to have been not inferior, with respect to grandeur and boldness of design, to the paintings of Michael Angelo. The whole, however, was demolished



by unruly, thoughtless boys, who, while the church remained in a dilapidated state, were suffered to throw stones at the beautiful figures delineated upon the glass. This circumstance awakened the remonstrances of an honest muse, that proved instrumental in first drawing the attention of affluent piety, and antiquarian taste, to the dilapidated state of this venerable edifice, as well as of attracting the admiration of the public in general, to the sublime and varied charms of the surrounding scenery. The muse here alluded to, is that of Dr. Booker, who, in a poem entitled "Malvern," says,

What marvel, that a scene so rich, so fair,  
Should admiration, e'en in royal breasts  
Awaken? Admiration, that inspired  
Of old, for yonder venerable pile,  
Devotion, and munificence, and zeal,  
To rear those richly tinted windows, now  
Alas! with ivy, and with weedy moss,  
Obstrusive hung: some, by the gusty wind,  
Or striplings, thoughtless in their boyish sports,  
Fractur'd, and heedlessly, by hand uncouth,  
With ill-according workmanship repaired.

Noble, neglected edifice! that seem'st  
Thyself to mourn thy change! could my complaint,  
In unison with thine, their feelings move,  
Whose elegant abodes around thee rise;  
Beauty with holiness, should pace thy courts,  
And all thy pristine honours soon revive.  
How lost to piety, to virtue lost,  
Who, with superfluous pageantry and pomp,  
Deck their own mansions, and neglect their God's!  
Their's—fit abodes for royal feet to tread;  
While his—"the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords,"  
Damp, fetid, loathsome—a sepulchral cave!

Under the directions of the present vicar, Dr. Card, aided by a benefaction of £50 from the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Prince Leopold,

her consort, this window has been again resplendently filled with painted glass, brought from less observable situations in other parts of the church. The principal figures are St. Lawrence, holding a gridiron, and St. George, standing upon a dragon, brandishing his lance. The others consist of Popes, Bishops, Saints, &c.

In the fourth window from the east, on the southern side, are twelve scriptural subjects, commencing with the creation, and ending with the infamy of Cain, viz. 1, The Almighty forming the earth out of a chaos of confused atoms. 2, God creating the moon and the stars. 3, 4, and 5, God creating the plants, the fowls of the air, and the trees and beasts of the field. 6, God creating man out of the dust of the ground. 7, Adam in a deep sleep, and God taking a rib from his left side to create woman. 8, God leading Adam and Eve into Paradise. 9, Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit. 10, Adam and Eve hiding themselves among the trees in the garden. 11, The Angel of the Lord expelling Adam and Eve from Paradise. 12, Adam tilling the ground, and Eve with Cain upon her knee.

In the fifth window was the history of Noah, but the only subjects preserved, are, the Almighty appearing to Noah, and commanding him to build an ark; and Noah sending out the Dove to see if the deluge had subsided.

In the sixth south window, were the stories of Abraham and Isaac, but the only events that can now be traced of them, are the following; God appearing to Abraham; Abraham taking Sarah to



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wife; Abraham putting out Hagar, the bond-woman; Abraham journeying to Mount Moriah; and Isaac sending Esau for venison.

In the seventh window was the history of Joseph, but the only subjects now intelligible, are Joseph's dream, that the sun, moon, and stars, were making obeisance to him; and Joseph sold by his brethren to the Midianites.

The eighth window was occupied with subjects from the history of the Israelites, but not any of them are now distinguishable.

The northern end of the transept opens from the chancel by a high pointed arch, having numerous mouldings rising from light shafts: at the sides are various compartments of handsome paneling.

The large window in Jesus Chapel, which forms the extremity of the transept, is embellished with some elegant remains of painted glass. This beautiful window was perfect in the year 1720; but soon after, a violent storm blew it down, when several of the compartments were broken, and an ignorant glazier misplaced the pieces that were left.

In the upper large compartments were represented in a circle, (the traces of which may still be seen,) the Trinity, placing a crown on the head of the Virgin Mary: around them were the angelic choirs, praising God on various instruments. In one of the upper divisions to the right of the circle, is the offering of the Magi; and on the left of it, are Adam and Eve praying, in the midst of the infernal spirits, with our Saviour bringing them out of hell. In other divisions were formerly, Christ

received into Heaven, and St. Michael fighting with Satan. Besides the above, were also the figures of Henry the seventh, armed and crowned, (his head still remains, but was misplaced when the window was blown down.) It is now in the top of the second compartment, with part of his surcoat. There were also, Elizabeth, his Queen, the Princes Arthur, and Henry, their sons; Sir Reginald Bray, K. G., Sir John Savage, and Thomas Lovell, Esq., all of whom were Henry's privy counsellors. The figures of Prince Henry, and Sir Reginald Bray, alone remain perfect. They were all upon their knees, praying, and under was this inscription :

*Orate pro bono statu nobilissimi et excellentissimi regis Henrici septimi et Elizabethæ reginæ ac domini Arthuri principis filli corundem, nec non predilect, issime consortis sue et suorum trium militum.*

Prince Henry is represented under a canopy of state, richly ornamented with flowing drapery, diversly embroidered. He is kneeling upon two cushions, tasselled, placed upon a ground of small squares, chequered black and yellow. Before him, upon a desk or table, covered with tapestry, is an open book, upon a cushion, fringed and tasselled : upon the book lies a sceptre. He wears a shirt of mail, but is otherwise in complete plate armour, except an helmet. Upon the breast of his surcoat, are the arms of France and England, quartered ; and the same arms are on his right shoulder : round his neck is a file of three points, argent. Upon his head is an open coronet, whence his hair descends in long ringlets. The scabbard of his sword is

much ornamented. The spurs are very long, but the points of the rowels are short. The canopy is surrounded by angels, sounding musical instruments, as sackbuts, bagpipes, and citherns, played on by a small stick. Sir Reginald Bray is kneeling on a crimson cushion, under a very rich gothic canopy or tabernacle, within a niche: the latter is variously ornamented in compartments of a screen-like appearance; blue, yellow, and crimson. He is in plate armour, and a shirt of mail, but without his helmet. His sword has a richly wrought scabbard, but it is not so long as that of Prince Henry. The rowels of his spurs have long points. Before him, on a desk and cushion, fringed and tasselled, is an open book: the cushion is embroidered with his name in Latin. Upon the breast and shoulder of his surcoat, are his arms, bearing in a shield argent, a chevron, between three eagles erased sable. At his back is a richly wrought shrine, or reliquary. Each of the above paintings is three feet two inches in height; they were engraved by Strutt, for his "Manners, Customs," &c.; but that of Prince Henry, is erroneously called Henry the seventh. They have been engraved also by the late John Carter, who made drawings of them upon the spot, in the year 1788. His engravings, coloured like the originals, were published in the second volume of his "Ancient Sculpture and Painting." The Salutation, the Nativity, the marriage of Canaan, and Christ sitting among the doctors in the temple, are in this window.

The western window of this chapel, which consists of nine divisions, contains some fine paintings.

They are most of them entire, of which, the following are the subjects; the salutation of Elizabeth; the visitation of the Angel to Mary; the nativity; the presentation in the Temple; the blind restored to sight; the marriage of Joachim and Ann; the resurrection of Lazarus; the multitude following our Saviour; and the last supper.

In the vicar's chapel, at the eastern end of the northern aisle, is a small window, elegantly filled up with painted and stained glass; upon which is depicted the arms of forty-six benefactors to the recent repairs of the church.

1, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD,

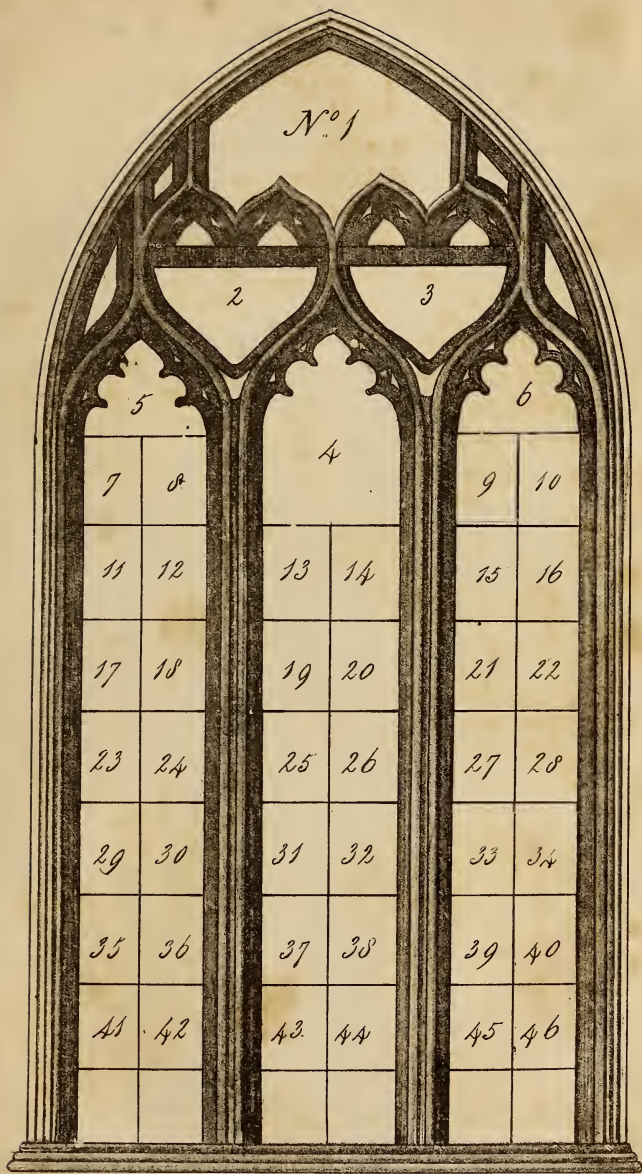
2, MARQUISE CAMDEN.

3, THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

4, EDWARD FOLEY, ESQ.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5, T. C. Hornyhold, Esq.,   | 26, Rt. Hon. S. Perceval, |
| 6, J. A. Bund, Esq.,        | 27, Lord Kenyon,          |
| 7, Mrs. Plumer,             | 28, Lord Sidmouth,        |
| 8, F. W. Campbell, Esq.,    | 29, J. Cocks, Esq.,       |
| 9, Earl Beauchamp,          | 30, Lord Colchester,      |
| 10, Hon. Mrs. James Yorke,  | 31, Dr. Graves,           |
| 11, Sir Jonathan Cope,      | 32, Mrs. Waldo.           |
| 12, Admiral West,           | 33, Lord Foley,           |
| 13, Lady Bolton,            | 34, Wm. Wall, Esq.,       |
| 14, Lady Lyttelton,         | 35, Sir C. Anderson,      |
| 15, Lord Bristol,           | 36, C. A. Holl, Esq.      |
| 16, Sir Anthony Lechemere,  | 37, Dr. Arnold,           |
| 17, Viscount Dudley & Ward, | 38, Winchc. Hartley, Esq. |
| 18, Hon. B. Bouverie,       | 39, Dr. Hardwick,         |
| 19, Lord Hardwicke,         | 40, Sir T. Winnington,    |
| 20, Lord Harcourt,          | 41, Lord Bathurst,        |
| 21, Lord Arden,             | 42, Lord Coventry,        |
| 22, Lord Lyttelton,         | 43, J. Phillips,          |
| 23, Miss Dandridge,         | 44, — Wood, Esq.,         |
| 24, Lord D. Dunstanville,   | 45, Lord Eardley,         |
| 25, Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, | 46, Hon. E. Cust.         |





*Window containing the Arms.*





The following inscription is below the window.

Stranger, thou beholdest here the armorial bearings of those who chiefly aided the vicar, Henry Card, in restoring the interior of this venerable fabrick; and having done this pious deed, they further consented to his wishes of placing their arms in this window, as commemorative of it. A. D. 1820.

On each side of the window, under Mr. Halling and Mr. Montgomery's monuments, is a PROJECTION, which appears to have held statues. In the centre, is a book-stand, with two books; one is entitled, "A Companion to the Temple, or a Help to Devotion in the Use of the Common-prayer," dedicated to his sacred majesty King William: the title-page of the other is lost, but it treats on Infant Baptism; of agreeing with the church of Rome, kneeling at the Sacrament, &c. Both are chained to an ancient desk, according to the request of the unknown donor, as appears written upon the blank before the title-page of one of the books, of which, the following is an exact copy.

"Rev. Sir,

I am ordered, by a person whose name I am obliged to conceal, to direct Dr. Combier's works to you, for the use of the parishioners of Great Malvern. You are desired to take care the church-wardens chain it in a convenient part of the church, free from raine and all abuse. The donour desires it may never be taken or lent out of the church, or used in any private house for ever; and that this his desire, may not be forgotten, it is thought necessary, either that this letter be trans-

cribed verbatim into the blank paper, before the title of the book, or deposited in the church coffer, for a direction to all succeeding ministers and church-wardens. When all things are done according to those directions, pray certify it me in a line or two.

I am, rev. sir, your very humble servant,

OXFORD, Sep 3, 1701.

HENRY CLEMENTS."

On the right hand side, is a **FONT**, or receptacle for holy water.

Among the remarkable **MONUMENTS** in this structure, those in Jesus Chapel, at the northern end of the transept, claim the greatest attention. The floor of this chapel is formed of curiously inscribed tiles; on many of them are the armorial bearings of divers benefactors: viz. Bohun, Earl of Northampton; Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Mortimer, Earl of March; Clare, Earl of Gloucester; and Beauchamp, of Powick. According to Nash, the date of some of these tiles is 1463; others in the 36th year of the reign of Henry the sixth.

In a recess, at the northern end of the chapel, is a **MONUMENT** of unquestionable antiquity; it is a mutilated statue of a knight. It was removed to this spot from the southern aisle, at the commencement of the repairs: it is supposed to represent Walter Corbet, templar. Carter, who states that no similar figure had ever fallen under his observation, describes it as being arrayed in mail armour, of the Conqueror's time, having a long sur-

coat, over it. The right hand is armed with a battle-axe; the left holds a circular shield, or target, and from under it hangs a sword. The feet have been broken off above the ankles. In another recess, is an inscribed stone, of a coffin-like form, in memory of *Walcher*, who succeeded Aldwin in the government of this priory: it was dug up in May 1711, in the Priory garden, near the church wall, where the cloisters stood. The inscription is in monkish rhyme, as follows:

PHILOSOPHVS DIGNVS BONVS ASTROLOGVS, LOTHERINGVS,  
 VIR PIVS AC HVMLIS, MONACHVS, PRIOR HVIVS OVILIS,  
 HIC JACET IN CISTA, GEOMETRICVS AC ABACISTA,  
 DOCTOR WALCHERVVS; FLET, PLEBS, DOLET VNDQVE CLERVS;  
 HVIC LVX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS SENIORI;  
 VIVAT VT IN CÆLIS EXORET QVIS QVE FIDELIS. MCXXXV.

Thus translated; In this tomb lies the body of Doctor Walcher, a native of the dukedom of Lorraine, and prior of this convent, he was an acute philosopher, an able astrologer, a geometrician and mathematician; a pious christian and a humble monk. His death is universally regretted, both by the clergy and laity. He died the first of Oct. in the year of our Lord 1135. Let every faithful christian earnestly pray, that his soul may live in heaven.

Upon the north-western wall is a white marble slab, with the following inscription,

IN THE VAULT BENEATH  
 ARE DEPOSITED  
 THE REMAINS

OF

WILLIAM FRANKLAND, ESQ.,  
 SECOND SON OF ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS FRANKLAND,  
 BARONET,  
 OF THIRKBY, IN THE COUNTY OF YORKE.  
 HE REPRESENTED  
 THE BOROUGH OF THIRSK,

## CHURCH.

~~~~~  
 IN FOUR PARLIAMENTS,  
 WAS LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF THE  
 NORTH YORKE REGIMENT OF MILITIA,  
 A FELLOW OF  
 ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE  
 IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD;  
 HIS MAJESTY'S ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
 IN THE ISLE OF MAN;  
 AND SOME TIME ONE OF THE  
 LORDS COMMISSIONERS  
 OF THE ADMIRALTY.  
 NIHIL TETIGIT QUOD NON ORNAVITE.  
 BORN 1761. DIED 1816.

A short distance from Walcher's tomb, in the floor, is a brass plate, with this inscription,

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF  
 MARIA GIFFARD WILLIAMS,  
 LATE OF MOAT-COURT IN THIS PARISH,  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
 MARCH 35, 1785, AGED 2 YEARS.

Now cease afflicted friends your loss to mourn,  
 And think me happy tho' I can't return.

In the transept opposite Jesus Chapel, is an elegant monument to the memory of Mrs. Bathurst, wife of the Lord Bishop of Norwich with this inscription :

H : E : S :  
 Quod Mori Potuit,  
 Gratia Bathurst, Uxoris Dilectissimæ  
 Henrici Bathurst D : C : L : Episcopi Norvicensis,  
 Cui Peperit, Octo Filios, Et Tres Filias ;  
 Et cum Quo, Concordissime Vixit,  
 Quadraginta, Et Tres annos,  
 Grate Memor, Tam Perjucundæ Consuetudinis,  
 Monumentum Hoc, Conjugi Mortuæ  
 Superstes Maritus, Extrui Curavit  
 Et Ipse, Vita Functus, Cineres suos  
 Requiescere, exoptat.

~~~~~  
 Juxta Cineres Optimæ De se Meritæ Uxoris.  
 Cujus Inter Multas, et Raras virtutes,  
     Maxime Enituerunt,  
 Erga Maritum, Amor Immutabilis;  
 Erga Liberos Tenera, Et Mitis Indulgentia,  
 Et Indefessa, Dum Manebat Vita, Sollicitudo  
 Erga Amicos, Ex Animo Amicitia;  
 Erga Pauperes, Effusa Liberalitas;  
 Erga Omnes, Comitas Et Benevolentia.  
     Accessit His Virtutibus,  
 Erga Deum, Pia Reverentia,  
 Quâ, Non Leviter Imbuta Mens Ejus,  
 Diutina Morbi Dolore,  
 Infracta, Usque ad Mortem Permansit.  
 Obit Aprilis XIV, A: D: MDCCCXXIII:  
     Ætatis LXVII.

In passing up the northern aisle to the vicar's chapel, upon a pillar, is a mural slab, surmounted by the sacramental cup and cloth, inscribed,

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
 MISS GRACE COLT,  
 ONLY DAUGHTER OF ROBERT COLT, ESQ.  
 OF AULDBORN, EAST LOTHIAN.  
 DIED 27 AUGUST, 1802,  
 AGED 21.

His cheerful watch some guardian angel keeps,  
 Around the tomb where youth and virtue lie,  
 Mourn then no more, her spirit only sleeps,  
 Such worth, such genuine worth, can never die.

In the vicar's chapel, on the left side, is a mural monument,

TO THE MEMORY OF  
 WILLIAM HALLINGS, M. A.  
 RECTOR OF EVESHAM,  
 IN THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD;



## CHURCH.

//////////  
ALSO,

## PENELOPE,

HIS WIFE, ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS  
OF FRANCIS WOODHOUSE, OF LARPORT,  
IN THE COUNTY AFORESAID, GENT.

HE DIED MAY 23,  
AGED 56.

A short distance below, is a neat white marble monument, to the memory of *John Card*, Esq. father of the present vicar; a gentleman whose name will long be remembered in Malvern, not only for the zeal, activity and kindness, with which he promoted every plan, that had for it's object the benefit and improvement of the village at large, but also for the taste and skill he displayed in suggesting to his son, the vicar, those alterations in the church, which have excited the praise and admiration of the visitors. The writer of this work, has a mournful pleasure in paying this humble tribute of gratitude for kindnesses, which can never be forgotten.

NEAR TO THIS SPOT,  
ARE DEPOSITED, THE REMAINS OF  
JOHN CARD, ESQUIRE,  
WHO AFTER SOME YEARS' RESIDENCE  
IN THIS PARISH,  
DIED MARCH 13TH, 1820,  
AGED 62.

A SINCERE CHRISTIAN ;  
AN INDULGENT HUSBAND ;  
AN AFFECTIONATE FATHER ;  
A MAN OF JUST AND GENEROUS PRINCIPLES,  
BY WHICH THE ACTIONS OF HIS LIFE  
WERE UNIFORMLY GUIDED,  
TO HIS HONOURED MEMORY,  
THIS HUMBLE TRIBUTE,  
OF AFFECTION AND RESPECT,  
IS INSCRIBED, BY TWO YOUNG FRIENDS,

WHO HAVING PASSED ELEVEN YEARS  
 UNDER THE SAME ROOF WITH HIM,  
 WILL LONG REMEMBER THOSE VIRTUES  
 AND EXCELLENCIES,  
 WHICH CAUSED HIM TO BE EQUALLY BELOVED,  
 BY THE YOUNG,  
 AND BY THE OLD,  
 AND RESPECTED BY THE RICH AND BY THE POOR:

On the right side of the elegant window in this chapel, upon a modern marble slab, surmounted with armorial bearings, is the following inscription :

IN AN ADJOINING VAULT,  
 LIE THE REMAINS OF  
**ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE, ESQ.,**  
 OF ANNICK LODGE, IN THE COUNTY OF AYRE,  
 WHO DIED, JULY THE 8TH, 1802, AGED 57 YEARS ;  
 HE WAS THE SECOND SON OF THE LATE ALEXANDER  
 MONTGOMERIE, ESQ.,  
 OF THE SAME COUNTY,  
 AND BROTHER TO THE EARL OF EGLINGTON ; HE MARRIED  
 ELIZABETH TAYLOR, DAUGHTER OF JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.,  
 IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND,  
 WHOM, WITH NINE CHILDREN, HE HAS LEFT TO LAMENT  
 HIS LOSS,  
 AND TO MOURN OVER THE MEMORY OF HIS DEPARTED VIRTUES ;  
 TO COMMEMORATE WHICH, AND AS A SOLEMN BUT INADEQUATE  
 MEMORIAL, OF HER TENDERNESS AND CONCERN,  
 HIS SURVIVING WIDOW ERECTS THIS MONUMENT.  
 BLESSED IS THE MEMORY OF THE JUST.

A little distance beneath, is a plain white marble monument, over which their escutcheons are placed, with this inscription :

NEAR THIS SPOT  
 ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF  
**ANNABELLA COPE,**  
 WIFE  
 OF SIR JONATHAN COPE, BART.  
 OF PINCKNEY MORETON, IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

~~~~~  
 SHE FEARED GOD, NOT DEATH,  
 NONE EVER DEPARTED THIS LIFE,  
 WHO STOOD LESS IN NEED OF POSTHUMOUS PRAISE ;  
 SHE HAD THOSE REAL VIRTUES  
 AND GENUINE AFFECTIONS OF A CHRISTIAN,  
 WHICH ENSURE THE REGARD,  
 AND DESERVE THE IMITATION  
 OF SURVIVING FRIENDS.  
 SHE DIED AUGUST 30TH, 1819,  
 AGED 56.

AND ALSO, THE REMAINS OF THE SAID  
 SIR JONATHAN COPE,  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, DEC. XXX.  
 MDCCCXXII.

The death of this excellent lady, like that of Mr. Card, to which we have just alluded, may be considered as a public loss to the village of Malvern. But as the writer is not equal to praise her many and great virtues, the attempt will not be made.

On each side of the window, under Mr. Halling and Mr. Montgomerie's monuments, are two projections, which appear to have held statues.

On the eastern wall, is a monument in memory of one of the *Dandridge* family, on which is this inscription :

IN A VAULT ADJOINING THIS SPOT,  
 LIE THE REMAINS OF  
 CATHERINE YARNOLD,  
 THIRD DAUGHTER OF JOHN DANDRIDGE, ESQ,  
 OF BALDWIN'S GREEN, IN THIS PARISH,  
 FIRST MARRIED TO WILLIAM BUND, ESQ,  
 OF WICK, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER,  
 AFTERWARDS TO WILLIAM YARNOLD, ESQ,  
 LATE OF MONMOUTH.  
 SHE DIED AT CHELTENHAM, 27TH SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1800,  
 AGED 60.

In the door-way which formerly lead to the chapel consecrated to the Virgin Mary, is a mural marble slab,

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
**MRS. SUSANNAH PLUMER,**  
 MANY YEARS A MUCH RESPECTED INHABITANT  
 OF GREAT MALVERN;  
 RELICT OF FRANCIS PLUMER, ESQ,  
 OF TWECKENHAM,  
 IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.  
 SHE DIED NOV. 21, 1823, AGED 85 YEARS.

In silence rest her unambitious tomb,  
 She needs no fame, sepulchral praise is breath;  
 Affection drops it's tribute in their room,  
 And her own conscience twines the immortal wreath.

Under the Communion-Table is a flat stone, bearing this inscription :

*Hic jacet Maria uxor Gulielmi Ligon de Mardresfield, armigeri, filia, Francisci, Egiocke de Egiocke militis, et cohæres fratris. Obiit decimo Novembris 1688, ætatis suæ 59.*

At the bottom of the stone are these verses.—

Stay passenger, and from this dusty urn,  
 Both what I was, and what thou must be, learn;  
 Grace, virtue, beauty had no privilege,  
 That everlasting statute to abridge,  
 That all must die: then, gentle friend, with care  
 In life, for death and happiness prepare.

*Flebilis hoc posuit thalami consors Mortuus est Januarii 29, 1680. Ætatis sexagesimo octavo.*

On the southern side of the choir upon a curious alabaster tomb, is the figure of *John Knotsford*, esq. armed, except his head and hands. Beside him lies

his wife. At their feet upon a mural tablet is this inscription :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN KNOTSFORD ESQ. SERVANT TO KING HENRY THE VIII AND JANE HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER TO SIR RICHARD KNIGHTLY, KNIGHT, WHO BEING FIRST MARRIED, TO MR. WM. LVMLEY, HAD ISSUE, JOHN LORD LVMLEY, AND BY JOHN KNOTSFORD, HAD ISSUE V DAUGHTERS AND COHEYRS. HE DYED IN THE YEARE 1589, NOVEMBER 23.

Over this inscription are his arms: Sable on a cross engrailed argent, an annulet of the field impaling; or two pallettes gules. On the right side of the tomb, his daughters, Mary, the wife of Thomas Price, of Manaty, Esq. and Eleanor, wife of John Campion, Esq. on the left, Elizabeth, married to William Ridgley, of Ridgley, Esq. behind her Francis, married to Thomas Kirle, of Marcle, Esq. At her parents' head, kneels to a book on a pillar, Anne their eldest daughter, who erected the monument, and was married to William Savage.

On the northern side of the communion-table, is a flat stone with this inscription round it:

HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF PENELOPE, THE WIFE OF ROBERT WALWEYN, OF NEWLAND, GENTLEMAN, THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD LIGON, OF MADERSFYELDE, ESQUIRE; THE SONNE OF WILLIAM LIGON, ESQUIRE, SON OF SIR RICHARD LIGON, KNIGHT, SON OF THOMAS LIGON, ESQUIRE, AND ANNE, HIS WIFE, ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE LORDE BEAWCHAMPE. HES MOTHER WAS MARYE, THE DAUGHTER OF SIR THOMAS RUSAL STRENSHAME, KNIGHT; OBIIT 13 JANUARIE, 1596.

This stone, formerly covered a raised monument, which stood where the communion table now is. The handsome pew belonging to sir *Anthony Lechemere*, of the Rhydd, partly rests upon it. A short distance from this, is the pew of the late *John Sur-*



*man*, esq. of the Lodge. Each of these pews is handsomely lined with crimson cloth. Returning down the nave, on the northern side, are three marble monuments. Upon two of them, are inscriptions to the *Sneldon* family. The third is inscribed to the memory of *Sarah Francis Abbot*, wife of the late Dr. Abbot.

Under the organ gallery, upon a flat stone, is this inscription :—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ELIZABETH BAYLIS,  
WIFE OF JOSEPH BAYLIS OF THIS PARISH, YEOMAN.  
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE SEVENTH OF FEBRUARY,  
ANNO DOM, 1728, AGED 63.

ALSO IN MEMORY  
OF CATHARINE THEIR DAUGHTER, WHO DIED  
THE FOURTH OF JUNE, ANNO DOM. 1689, AGED TWO MONTHS.

ALSO UPON THE LEFT HAND, LIETH THE BODY  
OF THE ABOVESAIID JOSEPH BAYLIS,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE JANUARY 30TH,  
ANNO DOM. 1741, AGED 77 YEARS.

They were so one, that none could truly say  
Which of them ruled, or whether did obey ;  
He ruled, because she would obey, and she,  
In so obeying, ruled as well as he.

On the northern wall is a white marble monument, on which is the following inscription :

NEAR THIS SPOT  
ARE LAID THE MORTAL REMAINS OF  
**HARRIET HOLLAND,**  
WHO DIED AT MALVERN WELLS, AUGUST 21, 1814.  
SHE WAS DAUGHTER OF HENRY HOLLAND, ESQ. ;  
A NAME RENDERED EMINENT BY HIS SKILL AND GENIUS  
IN THE PROFESSION OF ARCHITECTURE.

FROM THE SUFFERINGS OF DISEASE ENDURED WITHOUT A COMPLAINT;  
 FROM THE PAINFUL SYMPATHIES OF AN AFFECTIONATE HEART;  
 FROM UNREMITTING LABOUR, IN THE RELIEF OF  
 EVERY WANT BUT HER OWN;  
 SHE WAS CALLED TO HER REST AT THE EARLY AGE OF 36.

A little further, upon a mural slab, surmounted by a pyramid, upon which are two urns, with armorial bearings, is a monument, on which is inscribed—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
**RICHARD BENBOW,**  
 OF THIS PARISH, GENT.  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, DEC. 19TH, 1813,  
 AGED 73 YEARS.  
 ALSO NANCY, WIFE OF THE ABOVE RICHARD BENBOW,  
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, DEC. 23d, 1813, AGED 71 YEARS.

In the chancel and other parts of the church, are many flatstones, containing the records of mortality.

Death's terror, is the mountain faith removes,  
 'T is faith disarms destruction,  
 Believe, and look with triumph on the tomb.  
 YOUNG.

In the southern aisle, we find nothing particularly striking, except an enriched CIRCULAR ARCH, respecting which the opinion of writers differ: one calls it a confessional; another thinks it once held a tomb; it remains, therefore, a subject for conjecture, and is worth the attention of the antiquary.

In the transept, are two tablets, with these inscriptions.

EAST SIDE.

A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FUND,  
*raised from the Year 1814, to 1818,*  
 and expended in the  
 Pavement of the Aisle,  
 the Erection of new Pews of Free-sittings for the Poor,  
 and the circular Arches ;  
 in ornamenting the Pulpit, the Communion-table,  
 the Front of the Organ-Gallery, and enlarging the Organ ;  
 in filling the W. and N.-E. Windows with painted Glass,  
 and fitting up the Monks' Stalls.

BENEFACTORS.	£.	s.	d.
Edward Thomas Foley, Esq. ... ..	300	0	0
Earl Hardwick, ... ..	31	10	0
Hon. Mr. Perceval, ... ..	30	0	0
Hon. Mrs. James Yorke, ... ..	30	0	0
Right Hon. Lady Lyttelton, ... ..	21	0	0
Right Hon. Lady Bolton, ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Waldo, ... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Williams, second donation, ... ..	10	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Yorke, ... ..	5	0	0
Rev. William Willis, ... ..	5	5	0
Lord Dunstanville, ... ..	20	0	0
Dowager Lady Brownlow, ... ..	5	5	0
Hon. and Rev. H. Cust, ... ..	10	10	0
James Cox, Esq. M. P. ... ..	10	10	0
Rev. Dr. Evans, Archdeacon, second donation, ... ..	5	5	0
Earl of Bristol, ... ..	70	0	0
Wm. Wall, Esq. second donation, ... ..	20	0	0
John Taylor, Esq. ... ..	5	5	0
Temple West, Esq. second donation, ... ..	36	0	0
Sermon by the Rev. Henry Card, ... ..	37	0	0
Rev. Dr. Abbot, deceased, ... ..	5	5	0
Countess Harcourt, ... ..	12	0	0

## CHURCH.

Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward, 2d. donation,	10	0	0
Right Hon. N. Vansittart, ... ..	50	0	0
Brief and Interest, ... ..	9	19	0
Viscount Sidmouth, ... ..	10	0	0
Lord Arden, ... ..	10	0	0
Lord Eardly, ... ..	5	5	0
Earl Bathurst, ... ..	10	0	0
Winchcombe Henry Hartley, Esq. ... ..	20	0	0
Hon. B. Bouverie, ... ..	5	0	0
Hon. James Cocks, M. P. second donation, ... ..	5	5	0
Earl Beauchamp, ... ..	60	0	0
Sir Henry Carr, K. C. B. ... ..	10	0	0
Two Sermons, by the Rev. Wm. Tilt, ... ..	48	14	0
Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., ... ..	5	5	0
Lord Colchester, ... ..	10	0	0
Joseph Yorke, Esq., ... ..	5	5	0
James Wood, Esq., ... ..	5	5	0
Lord Kenyon, ... ..	20	0	0
Joshua Watson, Esq. ... ..	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Hardwick, ... ..	70	0	0
Marquese Camden, ... ..	10	0	0
Hon. Mrs. James York, ... ..	5	0	0
James Taylor, Esq., ... ..	5	0	0
John Richards, Esq., ... ..	5	0	0
Holland Griffiths, Esq., ... ..	5	0	0
Henry Clifton, Esq., ... ..	5	0	0
Chasse Holl, Esq, ... ..	10	0	0
Rev. James Grimshaw, ... ..	5	0	0
The Bishop of London, ... ..	5	0	0
Pews, ... ..	225	0	0
Parish Levy, ... ..	90	0	0
Small donations, ... ..	40	0	0
Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince Leopold, ...	50	0	0

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£1672 6 0

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Wishing to perpetuate the meritorious exertions of their vicar (the Rev. Henry Card), the church-

wardens, at the request of the parishioners, subjoin the following statement, that out of the sixteen hundred and seventy-two pounds, six shillings, twelve hundred and fifty-six pounds and six shillings have been raised by the individual zeal and influence of the Rev. Henry Card, and the whole of the repairs begun and finished under his personal direction.

*James Hartwright,* } *A. D. 1816.*    *Samuel Deykes,* } *A. D. 1818.*  
*Robert Richards,* }

*Church-wardens.*

ON THE WEST SIDE.

A GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS  
*raised from the Year 1809, to 1814,*  
 FOR THE REPAIRS OF  
 The Roof, Ceiling, Eastern and Northern Windows  
 of Great Malvern Abbey Church.

BENEFACTORS.	£.	s.	d.
The Hon. Edward Foley, M. P. deceased, . . . . .	100	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Beauchamp, deceased, . . . . .	52	10	0
Sir Anthony Lechemere, . . . . .	50	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Worcester, deceased, . . . . .	50	0	0
Richard Morgan Graves, D. D. Vicar, deceased, . . . . .	30	0	0
Miss Graves, . . . . .	5	0	0
Mrs. Wall, . . . . .	5	0	0
Dean and Chapter of Worcester, . . . . .	10	10	0
James Henry Arnold, L. L. D. Chancellor, . . . . .	10	0	0
Thomas Evans, D. D. Archdeacon, deceased, . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. William Calcott, deceased, . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. Reginald Pyndar, . . . . .	5	5	0
Martin Wall, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Mrs. Plumer, . . . . .	21	0	0
Miss Dandridge, . . . . .	15	15	0
Rev. Martin Stafford Smith, . . . . .	10	10	0
Sir Charles Withers, Knight, deceased, . . . . .	10	10	0
Richard Bourne Chartlett, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
William Wall, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. William Probyn, . . . . .	5	5	0
Thomas Hornyhold, Esq. deceased, . . . . .	10	10	0



Lowbridge Bright, Esq., deceased, . . . . .	21	0	0
George Palmer, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Treadway Nash, D. D. . . . .	5	5	0
Benjamin Johnstone, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Thomas Bund, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. Richard Harrington, deceased, . . . . .	5	5	0
Mr. James Oliver, deceased, . . . . .	5	5	0
Mr. Joseph Williams, . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. Allen Cliffe, . . . . .	5	5	0
Mr. Richard Benbow, deceased, . . . . .	5	5	0
Mr. Bellers, . . . . .	5	5	0
Mr. George Roberts, deceased, . . . . .	5	5	0
Mr. William Bullock, . . . . .	5	5	0
Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward, . . . . .	50	0	0
Mary, Countess of Harcourt, . . . . .	10	0	0
Mrs. Williams, . . . . .	10	0	0
Mr. John Mason, . . . . .	5	5	0
Right Hon. Lord Eardley, . . . . .	50	0	0
Mrs. Bridges, . . . . .	10	10	0
James Laird, Esq., deceased, . . . . .	20	0	0
George Nash, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Thomas Phillips, Esq., . . . . .	30	0	0
Cossle Sanders, Esq., . . . . .	20	0	0
Temple West, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry, deceased, . . . . .	52	10	0
The Lord Bishop of Worcester, . . . . .	50	0	0
Lady Hart, . . . . .	5	5	0
Rev. James Bosquet, . . . . .	5	5	0
Right Hon. Lord Foley, . . . . .	50	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, . . . . .	31	10	0
Charles Dowding, Esq., . . . . .	5	5	0
Earl Harcourt, . . . . .	10	10	0
William Danby, Esq., . . . . .	10	0	0
Walwyn Graves, Esq., deceased, . . . . .	10	10	0
Mrs. Graves, . . . . .	5	5	0
James Dallaway, Esq., . . . . .	5	0	0
Sir Charles Talbot, deceased, . . . . .	10	0	0
Small donations, . . . . .	46	1	0

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£1016 11 0

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MALVERN  
LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

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The idea of an institution of this description originated with Mr. Samuel Deykes, a much respected and old inhabitant, to whom Malvern is indebted for many of it's walks, &c. ; who formed an infant library, which was continued on an enlarged scale, by Mr. Southall, the organist, by whose assiduity and exertions it assumed respectability, and became permanent. Still, as a public room, it fell far short of that capaciousness and elegance, which are necessary to a place much resorted to by persons of rank ; a place professedly designed to afford rational amusement and to entertain the polite and fashionable, at those times when the inclemency of the weather restricts or wholly prevents, both pedestrian and equestrian amusements. This inconvenience was strongly felt and acknowledged. On it's being represented, therefore, to Edward Foley, Esq. lord of the manor of Great Malvern (a gentleman possessed of very considerable property in the village and neighbourhood, and whose liberality of disposition, has always been conspicuous,) he determined upon erecting a building in a character commensurate with the object in view, and suited to the rising importance of Great Malvern, and the increasing estimation in which it is de-

servedly held. The spot selected, was that part of the village which most particularly required improvement; and although circumstances, which could not be controlled, interfered to prevent the execution of all that could be wished, yet that which is done is a great improvement, and can be properly appreciated only by those to whom it's antecedent state was known. It must be confessed that much of an auxiliary nature upon the opposite side of the way, remains to be done, in order to display the building with suitable effect, and to render complete the improvement, of what may be considered the entrance to Great Malvern. The ancient Abbey-Church of this place, has long been justly celebrated for the richness and magnificence of it's gothic architecture. The site selected for the Library, being within a short distance of the church, the choice of style for the intended building became a matter of some importance; and while the emulation of the architect was excited, probably the idea of rivaling the florid beauty of that ancient and sacred structure, occurred as a bold, if not daring attempt. It is however certain, that the most admired specimens of the gothic style, were the work of a comparatively barbarous race, when knowledge was confined almost exclusively to ecclesiastics; while the Greeks were a most civilized and learned people. It appeared, therefore, on mature reflection, that the Grecian style was incomparably the most appropriate for the purpose; it was consequently adopted, and the Library and adjoining private house, present a structure, simply ele-

gant yet dignified, forming a striking feature in the picturesque and beautiful scenery of Great Malvern.

Approaching the village from Hereford, and at the base of the Worcestershire beacon, the southern end of the building appears in grand and elegant perspective; projecting from it, is a semicircular colonnade, enriched by a balustrade, highly finished, which commands a fine view of the tranquil, undisturbed and almost boundless vale beneath, teeming with fertility, while the abrupt and towering height of the hills, excite our admiration at the unlimited varieties of nature, which here present themselves, and the tout ensemble affords a most enchanting coup d' œil. The building adds very much to the respectability of Great Malvern, and has proved perfectly satisfactory to the proprietor, Mr. Foley, whose munificence first brought into professional notice, in this part of the country, Mr. John Deykes, of London, the architect, to whom Great Malvern owes, whatever of grandeur or ornament the building has contributed; nor do we doubt that Mr. Southall, the occupier, will receive both encouragement and support.

From the southern and western fronts, you enter the **READING-ROOM**, fifty feet in length, which is supplied with newspapers, periodical publications, and the most esteemed authors of the day.

The **LIBRARY** is of the denomination called *Circulating*, and the numerous volumes are well arranged in the anti-room. They consist of the most popular works, such as are particularly calculated to meet the demands of the public. The classes

are varied to suit different tastes of readers, but each work is the best of it's kind.

In another anti-room, *Mrs. Southall* supplies, in the first excellence of quality, *Perfumery, Stationery, Toys*, and the various fashionable requisites, as at the libraries of Worthing, Brighton, Cheltenham, &c. &c.

Mr. Southall, also keeps, for the accomodation of the visiters, a good assortment of *fine toned, grand, horizontal and small square Piano-Fortes*, by Broadwood, Tomkinson, Clementi, La Motte, and other superior makers, which may be purchased, or hired by the week or month, at a reasonable price. He has a great variety of *printed music*, by the most approved composers.

In the reading-room, may be seen a book, with the *names of the visiters* of Malvern, for the last four years.

*Letters* may be addressed to the library, (if post paid) for information respecting lodgings, which will be immediately attended to and duly answered.

The residence over the library is appropriated to *boarding and lodging*, and every attention is paid to the comfort and wishes of the visiters. The rooms combine elegance with convenience; and, in general accomodation, nothing will be found wanting to cause the company to feel at home.



## MALVERN BATHS.

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Hitherto Malvern had been deficient in the very necessary and pleasurable recreation of Bathing, a circumstance the more extraordinary, as the village has for many years been justly celebrated for the efficacy and purity of its waters. Without presuming to expatiate on the advantages of bathing, it is certain that, whether with that first of all considerations, the preservation or restoration of health in view, or simply as a practice of recreation and pleasure, Bathing has been resorted to in all ages, and in all countries. We know not to what circumstance it is to be ascribed, that Malvern had in this respect, been wholly unprovided; nor whether the completion of the Library, led to the consideration of this no less requisite concomitant of a fashionable Spa; nor whether the idea originated with our highly respected Lord of the Manor, *Edward Foley, Esq.* whose beneficence is unbounded, and at whose expense the Baths were erected; we presume, however, that it did, as from the professional taste of Mr. Deykes, of London, his architect, and under his superintendance, Malvern can now offer a new feature of attraction to its visitants.

The elevation of the Baths is upon a line with the Library, and consists simply of three entrances, surmounted by an enriched entablature and balus-

trade. The centre, as the prominent character of the elevation, consists of a colonnade entrance to the pump-room, which is completely circular, with a dome ceiling, and communicates with the corridor leading to the baths. Such is the general character of the building, which altho' abounding with every convenience, is yet on a scale of petit elegance, peculiarly suitable to the very limited site which could be allotted to it's elevation. It is therefore rather more florid in architecture, than the Library. The WARM BATHS are commodious and elegant, as are the anti-rooms to each; besides which, there is a COLD PLUNGING-BATH; and also a very excellent SHOWER-BATH. Mr. Williams, the proprietor, and his wife, are indefatigable in their endeavours to promote the comfort of those ladies and gentlemen who honour them with their favours. Over the Baths is an elegant BILLIARD-ROOM, with a very handsome table by Thirston.

Oh! hither come, the bracing air to breathe,  
The hallow'd lymph to drink, or lave thy frame,  
Nature reviving, in the crystal spring.

LETTERS ON MALVERN.

We find that Mr. Deykes has suggested a new feature of elegant and comprehensive beauty, which, when executed, will combine essential advantages and conveniences to Malvern. We will attempt a description. The prettiest part of Malvern is perhaps the line above the church, where the Belle Vue Hotel is situated. It may almost be called a terrace. Proceeding thence, along the road to Hereford, there is a very considerable curve to the right, and the road afterwards assumes a con-

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vex form round the base of the hills. To return thence to Malvern, at this point, the Library may be seen, but is lost sight of, on continuing along the road. The suggestion is, to erect a rough parapet wall at certain given points, to fill up the chasm from the hills, level with the present road, by which a most enchanting line of straight and level carriage-drive would be made, directly into Malvern, and the curve in which the road now runs, might be appropriated to villas or to a crescent. The situation would be exquisite, and, as a promenade and drive, it would be unequalled, both in respect to it's altitude and command of scenery. To persons acquainted with Windsor-Terrace, the idea will be at once familiar.

**HOTELS**  
AT  
**GREAT MALVERN.**

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**CROWN HOTEL.**

The Crown, being the oldest hotel, we notice it first. It was originally a school, kept by Mr. George Roberts, who, about the year 1796, opened it as an hotel. Before that time, the company who visited Malvern, were accommodated at the Abbey-House, with board and lodgings, or at the neighbouring farm-houses. When in the possession of Mr. Beard, he attached part of the Belle Vue to it, which was used as a coffee and subscription newspaper-room. The house has undergone many alterations, which renders it well calculated for the reception of company. It is now in the occupation of Mr. Morrison. From the gardens of this house, you may ascend the hill to St. Ann's Well.

**THE BELLE VUE HOTEL.**

Mr. Beard is the proprietor of this handsome house; it is situated in the centre of the village, next to the Crown, and comprises various suits of airy and commodious apartments, genteelly fitted up for the reception of visitors. It commands a

most extensive and beautiful view of the country, and that delightful Walk called St. Edith's, is in the front of it. This hotel is but a short distance from Foley-Terrace and St. Ann's Well.

### THE FOLEY ARMS.

This very spacious hotel, which abounds with every comfort, as well as every elegance, was built in the year 1810, from a plan drawn by Mr. Samuel Deykes; but the influx of company, which resorted to it, required more rooms, and Mr. Downs, the proprietor and occupier, added two wings to the building. The apartments are commodiously fitted up, in a style appropriated to the dignity of those who visit the house. The front commands a grand view of the Worcestershire Beacon and North Hill, and the back an extensive and delightful prospect, over a beautiful and variegated country.

At these hotels, families are boarded in private apartments, on moderate terms. The company who honour them with their presence, will find great civility and attention; with excellent stabling for horses at livery, commodious coach-houses, and able post-horses.

### THE ABBEY HOUSE,

kept by Mrs. Richards, and her son, Mr. R. Richards, is comfortably fitted for the reception of visitors as boarders. It was erected upon the ruins of the Priory. Near it are some of the remains before



noticed. The architecture of the house is of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The appended walks and gardens are very delightful. A table de hote is kept here.

### LODGING-HOUSES.

Most of the houses in the village are appropriated as *lodgings*. See the Map of the Hills, Walks, Wells, &c. The terms vary according to the time of the year, and the attendance required. The full price commences the first of June, and ends the first of November. We believe the charges will be found much the same, as at other watering-places.

## THE POST-OFFICE.

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The Post-Office is in the central part of the village, opposite Paradise-row. The mail from the Hay, and Hereford, arrives here at half past one o'clock in the day, and takes the bag with the Malvern letters, to the Worcester office, whence they are forwarded by the different mails. The mail from London and Worcester, reaches Malvern at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, and the letters are delivered immediately. The mail for London, leaves Worcester at half-past three in the afternoon; the Bristol mail at ten o'clock at night; and the mail for the north, passing through Worcester, takes the letters from the office about midnight, or early in the morning.

Letters from Malvern, arrive in London, the following morning. All letters must be put into the Malvern office before twelve o'clock, at noon.

No letters can be sent unpaid, beyond the seas, except to such colonies in the West Indies, and North America, as are within his Majesty's dominions, Honduras and Newfoundland excepted.

Letters for Canada, Halifax, Nova-Scotia, and the West Indies, may be paid or not, at the option of the party, but no postages are taken for the East Indies.

The mails are made up at the general post-office as follows :

France, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Italy, Switzerland, Turkey and Spain, through France the same days.

Holland, the Netherlands, Hamburgh, Germany, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, every Tuesday and Friday.

Sweden, Norway, Madeira, and Brazils, first Tuesday, monthly.

Portugal, every Tuesday.

Berbice, Surinam, and Demerara, second Wednesday in each month.

Corunna, every second Tuesday.

Lisbon and Oporto, every Tuesday.

Gibraltar, Malta and the Mediterranean, first Tuesday monthly.

Jamaica and America, first Wednesday monthly.

Leeward Islands, first and third Wednesday, monthly.

Cape and East Indies, are sent by ships, as opportunity offers.

All foreign letters must be put into the Malvern office, one day previously.

This being a government office, letters may be franked from this place.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

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### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

at Great Malvern, owes it's existence to the unbounded philanthropy of the *Right Hon. Apphia, Baroness Lyttelton*, second daughter of Brome Witts, Esq. late of Chipping-Norton, receiver general of the county of Oxford, born April 27, 1743. She was first married to Colonel Peach, second in command in the East Indies, who died at Monghair, in June, 1772. On her return to England, she purchased the Leasowes, in the parish of Hales-Owen, once the property of William Shenstone, Esq., where she lived in retirement. She again entered the marriage-state, with the late Thomas Lord Lyttelton, only son of the celebrated George Lord Lyttelton. She has been for many years and still continues indefatigable in her labours and zeal to promote the general welfare of Malvern, and particularly in implanting religious, virtuous, and industrious habits among the lower orders of society. In the prosecution of her business of doing good, her ladyship has erected two distinct buildings, the first containing a Sunday-School and a School-house, the other a School of Industry. Her ladyship's resource for raising the former structure, is so interesting, and withal, forms so laudable a trait in her character, that we cannot pass it in silence.

When her ladyship married Colonel Peach, he presented her with a valuable set of filigree dressing-plate. She determined, at one time or other, to dedicate it's value to some charitable purpose, and first intended to endow some houses for widows, but finding the state of the children about Malvern was miserable, from a total want of religious instruction, she resolved to honour the memory of the donor, by laudably applying his gift to the erection of a Sunday-school.

For the gratification of our readers, we here subjoin further particulars of this school. Her ladyship having obtained a grant of land from Edward Foley Esq. lord of the manor of Great Malvern, she had a deed prepared, which enabled her legally to give the school-house, by a separate distinct conveyance, to the parish of Great Malvern and church-wardens, for the time being, for ever. She also has appointed trustees for the security of the building and premises: and to guard it from being converted to any other use than a Sunday-school, the trustees are to take care that the number of children never exceeds ninety; to undertake the sole direction and custody of any fund which may hereafter be formed for the repairs of the building; and to confirm the appointment of a master or mistress, in case of vacancy by death, or whenever a change may be found requisite, by a local committee, which is to be authorized by the trustees, to direct and superintend the business and progress of the school, and to enforce all the appointed rules for the management of it. After the annual sermon for the benefit of the charity is preached in



Malvern Church, in the month of September, the trustees meet once a year in the school-room, in the month of October, at which time the accounts are audited, and the state of the school business investigated, particularly in what relates to the religious improvement of the children. The number at present amounts to eighty, i. e. forty-five girls and thirty-five boys. Besides these, there are ten preparatory scholars. Lady Lyttelton, being president, during her life, retains the privilege of appointing the master and mistress. In like manner the appointment of a necessitous widow or spinster of suitable age, devolves upon her ladyship. This widow is to live rent-free in the cottage-part of the school-house; her business being to keep it clean and aired. The master and mistress are not allowed to reside in it, lest it might occasion embarrassment, should their removal become necessary. The long room, on the ground floor, is appropriated for the children to dine. Each child brings his dinner, whether living near or distant. This rule being a condition of admittance into the school, suitable tables are provided for them, with seats, in which their new garments are always locked up. This room Lady Lyttelton has ordered never to be converted into one for teaching. This part of the design includes in it, order, regularity and decency, which are considered by the donor, important and essential parts of education, and require to be strictly enjoined upon the lower orders of youth, of both sexes. The committee exacts invariably from the master and mistress, mild behaviour to the children, and strict attention to the rules which are

hung up in the school-room. One guinea annually, or a donation of five guineas, includes to the subscriber, the privilege of being a member of the local committee.

Lady Lyttelton has determined that the exterior of the school-house, shall be finished with a gothic architrave, or in some way completed, that it's appearance may harmonize with the church adjoining, and, after her death (for Lady Lyttelton's lowliness of heart will not permit it to be done during her life), her armorial bearings are to be erected upon the outside, in a conspicuous part of the elevation, with the following inscriptions :

EVERY DEVOTED THING IS MOST HOLY UNTO  
THE LORD.

*Leviticus.*

BUT JESUS SAID, "SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN  
TO COME UNTO ME, AND FORBID THEM NOT."

*St. Matthew.*

Let every benevolent heart, unite in prayers to the Almighty, that her ladyship may be long continued among us, for whenever it pleases the allwise Disposer of events to call her home to habitations of glory, her loss will be universally and severely felt.

Nor has the philanthropy of her ladyship rested here; her wonted benevolence has extended further. Observing that at present, the peasantry of Great Malvern, are so earnestly desirous of obtaining light and genteel work, that the farmers find it difficult to procure weeders; and aware of the baneful effects arising from an improper love of dress among female servants, she has endeavoured to check the growing evil, and has suggested and supported, by her influence, the following institution :

SCHOOL OF ANCIENT INDUSTRY,  
 FOR SPINNING OF  
 Wool, Flax, Hemp, Knitting, &c. &c.  
 ERECTED ON MALVERN CHASE,  
 through the Liberality of  
*Lady Lyttelton,*  
*Edward Foley, Esq., of Stoke Edith Park,*  
*Earl Beauchamp, and others.*

It being judged expedient, that there should be instituted a school of real industry for females, in the poorer classes of this parish, an unadorned building was erected near *Peckham Grove*, her ladyship's cottage, in which is a room, 35 feet by 14, suitable for the work carried on by children, who are taught to card and spin wool, flax and hemp, knitting, and every kind of common needle-work; such as making and mending coarse garments, jackets, and linen for the use of their parents and themselves. In this manner they may learn to produce their own garments of a cheap and substantial kind, suitable to their condition in life, as in former ages. In order to preserve to society, a useful hardy peasantry, it is intended to encourage field-work; and that this employment may not be the means, as heretofore, of corrupting the morals of young persons, one of the matrons of the school always attends and works with them. Reading is regularly promoted; religious duties instilled, and industry is encouraged by an exact account being kept of their respective

earnings. The lord of the manor, Edward Foley, Esq. generously gave some timber for the building of this school, and united with the Rev. Henry Card, and the several land and free-holders, in granting leave to enclose some waste land for the school, and many of them assisted in the work, by drawing materials to the spot; a pleasing proof of the unanimity and zeal, for the benefit of the poor, and highly creditable to the parish: besides, it cannot be doubted that the visitors of Malvern, perceiving the great advantages which society derive from such excellent institutions, will readily contribute to a fund for economical erections, and to purchase materials, benches, &c., for conducting the school business. The projector of the plan, commenced a subscription with ten guineas, to which Earl Beauchamp gave another ten guineas, which sum was increased by small subscriptions from the nobility and gentry visiting Malvern. The school-room, although built on the most frugal plan, exceeded the sum raised, as appears by the accounts and vouchers, exclusive of the expense of enclosing and cultivating a small parcel of land, for the purpose of raising hemp and flax, for the employment of the children. From the extreme high price of flax and hemp, as sold in the shops, these articles cannot be bought so as to benefit the poor, which it is presumed would be effected by cultivating and dry-dressing these articles, according to a new plan, by a machine. Six of these are now employed with great advantage, on the national school at Bath. Depending on the continued support which this institution would receive by additional dona-



tions, Lady Lyttelton sent an intelligent messenger to Bath, to purchase a pair of machines, and to be fully instructed in the use of them. To cover the deficiency in the building accounts, as before mentioned ; to pay the annual very moderate wages of 16s. per month to the school-mistress ; to defray the expense of building an additional room, in which to dress the flax, and for a single loom to weave the produce of the children's spinning, in wool, hemp and flax ; and to pay the incidental expenses, necessary to the establishment, books are opened and donations thankfully received at the Library, the principal hotels, the Abbey House, and by Mr. Deykes, the treasurer. Many as have been the difficulties which have occurred in the formation of this institution, the exhibitions and sales in the school-room, have proved highly satisfactory and flattering. The following is a copy of the circular invitation which Lady Lyttelton sent to her friends.

“ Lady Lyttelton would be happy to see Lady W. and friends, on Tuesday the 9th of October, at eleven o' clock, at the School of Industry, and afterwards, to take a sandwich in her new cottage on the Chase. Peckham Grove, 27th of Sep. 1821.”

Previous to the 9th of October, there was exhibited in the school-room, a notice, that the parents and friends of the children, greatly desired to purchase the articles made by them. They were, therefore, only exhibited to shew the company the utility of the plan, the leading object of which, is to induce a spirit of housewifery and domestic habits, suited to the sphere in life of the children.



An account of the incomes and outgoings is opened and lies in the school-room for examination, under entries of Dr. and Cr. with vouchers, for the four years, including particulars of expenditures in building, fencing and cultivating the land for growing the flax; a crop of which has been raised upon the premises.

In consequence of this notice, the company at Malvern (the greatest in number and of the highest in rank which had ever appeared in any season), assembled to see the children at breakfast, and to view the productions of the little bee-hive, consisting of woollen and linen cloth, six dozens of stockings, &c. &c. Much gratification was expressed by the company, and the contribution, at the time, amounted to the sum of thirty-five pounds. This sum, according to an agreement, was paid to Mr. Thomas Mc. Cann, a builder, on the covering-in of the desirable additional building, on the 5th of November; and thirty-five pounds more were paid on its completion, the 17th of November. This addition will greatly increase the usefulness of this humble plan, and it is hoped, will induce future visitors to patronize it, by which, the parish will be benefited and the scholars will derive the great blessing of early habits of industry, regularity and subordination, founded on religious principles. May this excellent institution prove an example to surrounding parishes, that they may go and do likewise!

FEMALE SERVANTS'  
BENEFIT INSTITUTION.

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A plan was devised May 6, 1819, by the Rev. Henry Card, vicar of Malvern, under the title of the "Female Servants' Benefit Institution," the objects of which are to aid and encourage meritorious conduct in the married and unmarried women, of the class of domestic and agricultural servants in his parish; to reduce the habit of parochial dependance, by cherishing a spirit of economy, order, and frugality; (which latter quality, will, it is hoped, naturally lead them to dress in a manner becoming their humble stations in life,) and especially to restore family virtue to a just estimation among them, in which chastity bears a principal part. These desirable results are proposed to be effected by means of gratuities and the saving-bank.

Such being the important views of this institution, the committee appointed to manage it, earnestly hope, that the willing liberality of the wealthy visitors of this place, will remove the most specious objection to the design; viz. despair of success; since without their benefactions, the undertaking must languish and die; but when this assurance is connected with the unquestionable fact, that the evil to be remedied, owes much of it's inveteracy to their servants, it surely may be confidently

anticipated, that in this view of the subject, visitors will feel a particular call to support the institution with their purses and their influence. The committee, therefore, trust that the foregoing statement, which, if necessary, can be substantiated by a variety of heart-rending cases, will have the effect of commanding the conscientious attention of almost every visiter of both sexes, in this place; who forming exemplary instances in themselves of all that is amiable and commendable, know, by repeated failures, how vain is the attempt of taking into their own hands the moral guidance of their servants; and so far are the committee from entertaining any fear, that this explicit avowal on their parts, will be converted into a cause of offence, that next to the design itself, they would press this very circumstance upon the consideration of the visitors, as one of all others, which should most powerfully invest the institution, with the claims of an indispensable obligation to their patronage.

Subscriptions and donations are received by the Rev. Henry Card, treasurer; also at the Library; at the principal Hotels, and at the Abbey-house.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Amount of subscriptions and donations, arising from the sermon preached for this institution by the Rev. Henry Card, ... ..	114	0	0

#### PATRONESSES OF THE INSTITUTION.

##### *Subscriptions.*

Countess of Harcourt, ... ..	5	0	0
Right Hon. Lady Lyttelton, ... ..	5	0	0
Hon. Mrs. J. Yorke, ... ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Mary Dandridge, ... ..	5	0	0

PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

	£.	s.	d.
Edward Foley, Esq., ... ..	10	0	0
<i>Donations.</i>			
Earl of Bristol, ... ..	20	0	0
Earl Beauchamp, ... ..	10	0	0
Lady Cope, ... ..	5	0	0
A Visiter, ... ..	1	0	0
Dr. Hardwick, ... ..	5	0	0
Mrs. Hardwick, ... ..	5	0	0
Admiral West, ... ..	5	0	0
Miss Dod, ... ..	3	3	0
Miss Eleanor Dod, ... ..	3	3	0
Mrs. Whitaker, ... ..	1	0	0

Ann Carter, on the morning of her marriage with Thomas Smith, the 9th of November, 1820, received the premium of five pounds from the managing trustees of this institution, for the meritorious discharge of her duty in capacity of a domestic servant to the Rev. Henry Card, vicar, in whose service she lived eight years.

Hannah Cox, received the premium of six pounds for the meritorious discharge of her duty in capacity of a house-keeper to Mrs. Plumer, in whose service she lived for twenty years.

Ann Matthews, received the premium of six pounds, for the faithful discharge of her duty as a domestic servant with Mrs. Tomkins, in whose service she lived nineteen years.

Rachael Green, received the premium of four pounds, for the meritorious discharge of her duty, in capacity of a domestic servant to Mr. Probert, in whose service she lived twenty-six years.

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Sarah Beech, received the premium of four pounds from the institution, for the discharge of her duty in capacity of a cook to Miss Dandridge, in whose service she lived six years.

Malvern, Sep. 1821.



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## THE FOREST, OR CHASE OF MALVERN.

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———But now I turn,  
From hills, that in the distance die away,  
To mark the memorable Chase.  
In vain the eye enquires for that great track  
Of forest, thickly strew'd with giant elms,  
That once adorn'd the circling plain beneath;  
Whose lofty tops e'en jealous Malvern view'd,  
And felt himself less vast.  
—— Thy woods are levell'd, thy tall trees  
That dared the blast and check'd e'en Malvern's pride,  
Are now no more.

COTTLE'S "MALVERN."

In the time of William the Conqueror, in whose reign the monastery was founded, this Chase belonged to the King, and so much was it overgrown with wood, that the monk of Malmsbury called it a wilderness. This forest received the name of CHASE, (which denotes private property) from the circumstance of Edward the first, giving it to the Earl of Gloucester, on his marriage with his daughter. Malvern Chase occupied that extensive vale situated between the river Severn and the Malvern hills, and extended on the Herefordshire side of the hill, in length, from the river Teme to Cors Forest. The whole was computed to occupy the following number of acres. In Worcestershire, seven thousand one hundred and fifteen, besides two hundred and forty one, called the Prior's-land; six

hundred and nineteen acres in Herefordshire; and one hundred and three in Gloucestershire. These parishes and hamlets following, were reputed to be within the liberties and precincts of the Chase; viz. the parish of Handley Castle, a parcel of Upton upon Severn, the parish of Welland, part of Longdon, Castle Morton, Birt alias Birch Morton, the Berrow, Bromsberrow, Malvern Parva, Malvern Magna, part of Leigh, called Hawswell; Mathon and Colwall, in the county of Hereford. Not long after Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, had taken possession of this forest, a great controversy happened between the Bishop of Hereford and the Earl. There may still be seen, upon the top of Malvern hill, the remains of a TRENCH, drawn upon the narrow ridge of this steep hill, to divide the possessions of the Bishop of Hereford, from the Chase, and to limit the two counties.

These forests, thus falling from the king to a subject, altered their names. We find in Dugdale's "Baronage," that the marriage of Gilbert the second with Maude, daughter of John de Burgh, among other lands was assigned to her, for her dowry, the Chase of Cors, the castle and manor of Hanley and Chase of Malvern; but she having no children by him, his sisters became his heirs; and Elianore, the eldest, who married Hugh le Despencer the younger, brought Malvern with other large possessions, into that family; and from them, after the third generation, it came to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the time of Henry the fifth; who had issue Henry Duke of Warwick, and Ann, married to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick

and Salisbury, who on the death of her brother Henry, became his sole heir, and leaving two daughters by Nevil, their whole estate was divided between them; of whom one was matched to Edward Prince of Wales; and after he was murdered at Tewkesbury, she became the wife of Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards king of England, as appears in the great west window of Malvern Church; which proves that Malvern Chase, in the partition of Warwick's lands, fell to King Richard the third. The other sister and coheir, married George duke of Clarence, brother to Richard the third, King Richard having no issue, this ample inheritance descended to Edward Plantagenet, the Duke's son and heir, the unfortunate and only remaining branch of that family. Upon whose attainder, in the reign of Henry the seventh, it returned to the crown, from whence it came, together with the castle and manor of Hanley, the parks of Blackmore, Hanley and Cliffey, all lying in the bosom of the Chase; with the market town of Upton-upon-Severn. The Chase from this time, remained in possession of the crown, till about the year 1630; when King Charles the first, granted one third part of the Forest or Chase of Malvern, to Sir Robert Heath, then his majesty's attorney-general, and Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, and the other two to the commoners, the dividing of which caused several riots and disorders. An information against Francis lord bishop of Hereford, Sir Thomas Russell, knight, Sir William Russell, bart. and John Hornyold, esq. and other commoners, was exhibited in the exchequer in Hilary term, 1630-1, by Sir R.

Heath; whereupon a decree was made by consent of the parties, for its disafforestation, and by his Majesty's letters patent, dated May 12th, in the seventh year of his reign, it was declared to be disafforested; but the decree proving doubtful in some respects, a bill of review was exhibited by the commoners, which being brought before the King's council, it was determined that all controversies should cease, that no part should be enclosed but the King's; and that learned council in the law, should meet in the beginning of Michaelmas term, then following, to settle all differences; in which term, it was decreed by the barons of the exchequer, that only the King's part should be enclosed, and that the other two thirds be for ever left open and free for the commoners to take their common of pasture, and common of estovers therein, as they had been accustomed; and that no mean lords of manors, or other freeholders, should enclose any part of the same, or fell any woods or trees growing thereon, whereby the commoners might be hindered of their estovers; and among other things it was then decreed, that no new cottage should be erected upon the third part allotted to his Majesty, or any new tenement, whereunto there should not be laid and continued twenty acres at the least, nor any new cottage erected upon any part of the said two other parts, to be left to the commoners, but such only as should be warranted by the laws and statutes for the maintenance and provision of the poor, and that the king's part, wherever set out, should contribute to the charge of church and poor, in the several parishes where they shall lie.



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This decree, made November 19, the eighth year of Charles 1st, was afterwards confirmed by an act of Parliament. During the sixteenth year of Charles the second, most of the King's third part, being then by mean conveyances come into the hands of Sir Nicholas Strode, of the Inner Temple, knight, and the rest in Herefordshire, being then in the hands of John Birche and William Thackwell, gentlemen. Since that period, however, there have been several trials respecting the right of common, all of which were terminated, so as to establish the original privileges, with very few exceptions, equally among thirteen parishes, which are situated upon the confines of the ancient chase; namely, parish of Hanley Castle, Upton on Severn, Welland, Longdon, Castle Morton, Birch Morton, Berrow, Bromsberrow, Great Malvern, Little Malvern, Leigh, Mathon, and Colwall, until that part of the common which was in the parish of Hanley began to be enclosed.

The lord of the manor of Hanley was the chief lord of this Chase, and of all the royalties of it, and appointed the constable of the castle of Hanley, the parker of Blackmore, the steward, the bailiff, the master of the game, four foresters and a ranger, to hold once in the year, a lord day and a court baron, every three weeks, to determine all manner of pleas and trespasses, debts or detainers, which exceeded not the value of forty shillings to this court, besides the homage and customary tenants thereof were free suitors, the abbot of Westminster, the abbot of Pershore, the prior of Much Malvern, the prior of Little Malvern, the lord Clifford for the



lordship of Stoke upon Severn, the lord of Madresfeild, the lord of Bromesbarow and the lord of Byrtes Morton.

The bishop of Worcester had lands within this forest; for in the eighth year of Richard the first, John de Constantiis, then bishop, had liberty granted him to assert, in his own wood, in the forest of Malvern, near to the mill of Wenland, three hundred acres of land, for the use of the church of St. Mary Wigorn, to hold to him and his successors for ever, and to do therewith what they would, free from all exactions of the foresters. These lands of the bishopric, were, it seems, encroached upon by the trench, made by the earl of Gloucester, upon the top of Malvern-hill, which, by the mediation of Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath and Wells, and others, was thus decided; that the earl and his countess should pay, yearly, to the bishop and his successors, a brace of bucks and a brace of does, out of his Chase of Malvern, at his palace at Kemsey: and, in the vacancy of the see, the same to be paid to the prior and convent of Worcester, demanding them, by their attorney, at the castle of Hanley, which agreement was afterwards confirmed by King Edward the first, at Norham, in the nineteenth year of his reign. These privileges were granted to the bishops of Worcester; but we do not find that ever they were free suitors to this court.

No sheriff, eschaetor, or any foreign officer whatsoever, had any power to intermeddle within the said lordship, but the bailiff of Hanley was to execute and serve all precepts, and to return the same at his jeopardy; and as for the peace, no warrant

from the justices to be obeyed or executed there by any foreign officer, forasmuch as the constables of the said lordship of Hanley were to sue and arrest the parties, named in the said warrants, and the said parties to commit to ward.

The foresters only had authority to make arrests for felony and murder, found within the said chase, and they were to bring him before the chief forester, who held of the chief, lord in fee, by a certain rent of an axe and horn; and he had power to sit in judgment on the said felonies and murders, as also to execute the office of a coroner, and if the persons tried, were found guilty, by the verdict of twelve men, thereupon charged and sworn, of the four next townships, adjoining unto the place where the said felony and murder was done, his head was to be struck off with the forester's axe, at a place called Sewet Oaks, within the said Chase, where they always sat in judgment on such persons, and the body was to be carried to the height of Malvern hill, to a place called Baldeyate, and there to be hung upon a gallows, and so to remain, unless license were granted by the chief forester to take it down; which power of judgment extended from a certain place called Charmey's Pool, upon the southern part, to a certain place, called Gowelfyate, upon the northern part; and in breadth, from a way called the Roadway, to the height of Malvern hill. Beneath the said roadway, as far as the franchise of Hanley extended, the power and authority of sitting on judgment on felony and murder, and of executing the office of a coroner, belonged to the constable of the castle of Hanley. The person ac-

cused, was to be brought before the steward at Hanley, and there indicted, and if found guilty, he was to be executed at a certain place called Rydegreen, within the said franchise and liberty of Hanley. There were also certain verdurers, viewers, and riders, which by their tenure and holding of land, had power to ride and perambulate the ground, soil, and townships, of every lord, from the aforesaid Charmey's pool, to Powyk-bridge and Braunce-ford-bridge, to oversee the highways and water-courses, and to take care that the wood hedges adjoining to the chase, be lawfully made for the preservation of the deer. Also, for the hombling of the dogs, the said viewers and riders were to have the oversight and the correction thereof, twice every seven years, and such manner of dogs as were found unlawful, that is to say, as could not be drawn through a certain sterop of eighteen inches and a barley corn in length and breadth; the farther joints of the two middle claws were to be cut clean away, and the master and owner of the dogs were to be amerced 3s. 1d. As many as were free suitors unto the aforesaid lordship of Hanley, were to be arbiters, and had power to reform the homage, and the twelve men at every law day, and other courts, in all such matters as were done by them wrongfully and unlawfully to any of them and their tenants, dwelling in the said chase; and the said, homage and jury of twelve men, were to be ordered and reformed by the said free suitors, according to law and reason. Lastly, if need required, the said free suitors were to be of counsaile at the said law-day, and other courts with the aforesaid hom-

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age, and they and their tenants, dwelling within the chase, were to have the same freedoms and liberties with the tenants and inhabitants of the lordship of Hanley. Chiefly from Dr. Nash's Collections for a History of Worcestershire. See further documents relating to this chase, introduction lxxiii.

## WALKS AND DRIVES, AT MALVERN AND ITS VICINITY.

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Most of the early Walks upon Malvern Hills, originated from the influence and exertions of Mr. Samuel Deykes, whom we have had occasion to mention before as an anxious labourer, in promoting the prosperity of Malvern. To benefactors of more recent date, we offer our tribute of thanks; to the Countess of Harcourt, Lord and Lady Grenville, General Buchanan, and to the patrons of the walks on Malvern Hills generally. To General Buchanan, the inhabitants and visitors of Malvern Hills, are particularly indebted, for his solicitude, liberality, and taste, in forming and improving the walks round the Worcestershire Beacon and North Hill; by which the ascent is greatly facilitated. We would award too our meed of thanks for that easy access to Harcourt Tower, which has been afforded to the visiter, by his enlargement of some, and making other additional walks. The route which he has traced is rich in magnificent scenery. We have the pleasure of recording the benevolence of the Countess of Harcourt, to whom Malvern and Malvern Wells are greatly indebted, for her public spirit, her taste, and exertions, in making the path to the hills accessible to invalids; for the formation of many picturesque and beautiful walks; and



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for her ladyship's aid in the renovation of the church. When Lady Harcourt first visited Malvern, there was scarcely a walk to the top of the hills, and those that were in existence, led to uninteresting parts. But since she has honoured this place annually by her presence, many miles of road have been cut from the Well House, round the hills, to St. Ann's Well, and round the beautiful Camp Hill, at her expense.

“In planning these roads and walks,” says her ladyship, (in a letter to Mr. Chambers, when he was writing his History of Malvern, in answer to one requesting information relative to the walks, &c.) “I owe the place much for the health it has procured me.” But in order to convince us that selfish gratification was not alone her ladyship's motive, we learn that so anxious is Lady Harcourt, that the seats and the rough stone buildings which she has erected, should remain after her death, for the benefit of the visitors of Malvern, that her ladyship has left in the hands of Mr. Hornyhold and Mr. Bright, the sum of one hundred pounds, the interest of which, after her decease, is to be applied to the preservation of those seats and walks, which have been her delight to form and embellish. It is with the utmost detestation and regret, that we notice the malicious and unprecedented wickedness of some evil-disposed persons, who wilfully set fire to the alcove and seats. To perpetuate their abhorrence of the act and to bear testimony to her ladyship's goodness, the inhabitants and visitors caused the following inscription to be placed in an alcove on the Malvern Hills.

## INSCRIPTION

placed in an Alcove

ON

THE MALVERN HILLS.  

---

PERGVLA. AC. SEDIBVS.

QVAS.

CLARISSIMA. DOMINA. MARIA. COMITISSA.  
HARCOVRT.

IN. VSVM. ORAMBVLANTIVM.

IN. SALVBERRIMO. VERTICE.

HORVM. AMOENISSIMORVM. COLLIVM.

EREXERAT.

HYEME. NOVISSIMA.

MALIGNE. CONCREMATIS.

HAS.

VICINI. INCOLAE. FREQVENTATORESQVE. LOCI.

NE. SINGVLARE. BENEFICIVM.

NOBILIS. FOEMINAE.

CVJVS.

PIETATEM. LIBERALITATEM. ET. BENIGNITATEM.

JUGA. MONTIVM, HVMILESQVE. VALLES.

CIRCVMQVAQVE. TESTANTVR.

MEMORIA. SENSIM. EXCIDERET.

GRATO. ANIMO.

INSTAVR. ET. RESTIT.

C. C.

MENSE. AVGVSTO.

MDCCCXXI.

TRANSLATION

of a Latin Inscription, placed in an Alcove upon the  
MALVERN HILLS.

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THE ALCOVE AND SEATS,  
WHICH  
THE NOBLE LADY  
MARY COUNTESS HARCOURT,  
HAD ERECTED  
UPON THE SALUBRIOUS SUMMIT OF THESE DELIGHTFUL HILLS,  
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERAMBULATORS,  
HAVING BEEN  
DURING THE LAST WINTER,  
MALIGNANTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE ;  
THE NEIGHBOURING INHABITANTS AND VISITERS  
OF THE SPOT,  
FEARING LEST THIS MARK OF SINGULAR BENEVOLENCE  
FROM THAT EXCELLENT LADY,  
TO WHOSE  
CHARITY, LIBERALITY AND BENIGNITY,  
THE HIGHEST HILLS AND HUMBLEST VALLIES, EVERY WHERE  
AROUND,  
BEAR AMPLE TESTIMONY,  
SHOULD BY TIME BE EFFACED FROM MEMORY,  
HAVE  
WITH GRATEFUL FEELINGS,  
CAUSED THE SAME TO BE RESTORED,  
IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

1821.

W A L K  
to the  
**WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON.**

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From the Library proceed to the foot of the Hill, by Ash-Grove<sup>4</sup>, on the Zig-zag Path<sup>3</sup>, to the Well House<sup>5</sup>, above which is St. Ann's Walk, as represented in the sketch by number<sup>6</sup> conducting to the summit of the Hill<sup>12</sup>.

O B J E C T S  
from the  
**WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON.**

---

The toil is o'er! Thou soul within me shout!  
Now on the Beacon's towering head I stand.  
O what a vast variety of forms!  
The world in miniature! Trees, hills and dales,  
Glist'ning with countless sun-beams; while high heaven  
Assumes an aspect more magnificent,  
So throng'd with all unutterable things!

How bright the scene!

Now the low cots appear, the distant hills,  
The fertile plains, far stretch'd on every side;  
While all the vast variety of forms  
In yonder sunny vale, tranquil and fair,  
O'erpower my ravish'd senses. What a sweep  
For mortal eye. Trees of a hundred years,  
From this huge mount appear like tender sprays,  
And mock the toil to separate; while flocks  
And scatter'd herds, so faintly meet my sight,  
They seem not living things. The goodly view,  
Makes my eyes swim with rapture, and my heart  
Feel ecstasy.

Ah! who could stand unmov'd

And view this blue expanse, this beauteous scene?

'Tis a sight methinks,

No eye might contemplate and not adore

The hand that made it!

COTTLE'S MALVERN.

Upon the highest altitude of the Worcestershire Beacon, a complete horizon is presented; not an obstacle intervenes to intercept a survey of that immensity of space, which, in one point, is almost without a parallel.

After admiring these wonderful works of creation in a general prospect, we would draw your attention to particular spots, and point out those which appear to possess the greatest interest.



The following figures refer to the Panoramic Sketch.

1. We begin, therefore, with WORCESTER, (eight miles north-east of Malvern) as the first point; of which, a brief description will be hereafter given in an excursion.

2. Passing to the right, the sight of PERRY WOOD, near Worcester, brings to our recollection, the memorable battle fought between King Charles the second, and Oliver Cromwell, September 3d, 1651. It was drawing towards evening, when the King, with the dukes of Buckingham and Hamilton, Lord Grandison, Sir Alexander Forbes, and others of the nobility, marched with the main body of the army, through Sidbury-gate, to make an unexpected attack on the whole line of the enemy. The contest was desperate for four hours. The slaughter was so great, that the blood ran through the streets. The heat of the action lay to the eastern side of the city, the chief slaughter being between Perry-wood and the Commandry. In the beginning, victory seemed to favour the cause of the royalists, but this success was only momentary. The duke of Hamilton, who behaved with astonishing bravery, having his horse shot under him, and soon after, fighting at the head of his men, was dangerously wounded, and was carried to the Commandry, where he died. The King used every effort to persuade his men to renew the charge, but all his endeavours were useless; the royalists were overpowered, and Charles was seen to ride away, on which the whole army retreated in great disorder towards Sidbury-gate. At this gate, which

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was rather narrow, the King would certainly have been taken by Cromwell's cavalry, who were close at his heels, had not one of the inhabitants thrown a great load of hay into the gate-way, which blocked it up, so that no horse could enter. The King, who was at a very short distance before his enemies, dismounted, and creeping under the hay, he entered the city on foot; a cry was made to remount the King. Mr. William Bagnal, who lived in Sidbury, turned out his horse, ready saddled, upon which his Majesty fled through St. Martin's gate, to Boscobel.

Thus was a final blow given to all the civil contests which had long prevailed over different parts of Great Britain.

3. SPETCHLEY, the seat of the Berkley family, about eleven miles distant from Malvern, and three miles east of Worcester; where, on the 28th of August, 1651, Cromwell fixed his head-quarters previous to the battle of Worcester.

4. KEMPSEY is a beautiful village, lying three miles due south from Worcester. Here was a Monastery, founded in the year 799, under Abbot Balthum. There is an ancient camp near the church. The white sails of the windmill near the village, are distinctly seen.

5. In the fore ground, is MADDERSFIELD, the seat of *Earl Beauchamp*, three miles from Malvern.

6. BERNARD'S-GREEN, extends about a mile and a half, upon which are many good houses. The drive along the green is very fine; the distance from the village is about two miles.

6.\* **SHERARD'S-GREEN**, a short distance from Bernard's-green.

7. **BLACKMORE-PARK**, the seat of *Thomas Hornyhold, Esq.*, situated about two miles from Malvern.

8. **RHYDD**, where *Sir Anthony Lechmere*, and several other gentlemen reside; from Malvern four miles.

9. **DRIPSHILL**, is the country residence of *Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers*. The coppice is very conspicuous, upon a little mount, the distance four miles.

10. **CROOME-HOUSE**, the seat of the *Earl of Coventry*, is situated about eight miles from Worcester, and thirteen miles from Malvern, by the way of Upton. In the pleasure-ground, you can clearly see from Malvern, the elegant Doric Temple.

11. **PIRTON POOL**, in Croome park, which might claim the appellation of a lake, as it covers fifty acres of land.

12. In the very furthest distance, but easily perceptible to the naked eye, is **LITTLETON-HILL**, about eight miles north-east of Evesham.

13. **MICHELTON HILL**, about seven miles south-east of Evesham.

14. In the extreme distance, is **EDGE HILL**, fourteen miles south of Warwick. Upon the descent of the hill was fought, one of the most signal of the battles, during the contest between Charles the first and the parliament, September 2d, 1642; in which it is said, five or six thousand were killed; among them, were several of the nobility. Night prevented

great slaughter. The King took Banbury castle. It is a singular coincidence, that at one point of view, you can see where the first and last battles were fought in this direful contest.

15. Between this hill and Bredon Hill, lies the fertile VALE OF EVESHAM, situated in a peninsula, formed by the river Avon. A wall is extended from the end of the bridge, upon the Evesham side, nearly in a direct line across the peninsula, separating the buildings of the abbey from the town. This wall still remains, and shews the precincts of the abbey. *Egwin* the third, bishop of Worcester, was the founder. Tradition tells us, that he having obtained of Ethelbald, king of Mercia, some woodlands, in the vale of Evesham, his swineherd, coves, looking after a sow, met the Virgin Mary, accompanied by two other beautiful virgins, holding a book and chanting. The report of this vision coming to the bishop, he hastened to the spot, and as he prayed there, was favoured with the like appearance. Encouraged thereby to fulfil a vow he had formerly made, to build a church, he related his vision to *Kenred* king of the Mercians, and *Offa*, son to the King of the East Angles, and obtained from them a grant of land situated upon the banks of the river Avon. Enriched by these and some other donations, *Egwin* founded the monastery, and dedicated it to the blessed Virgin. *Egwin* having resigned his bishopric, became the first Abbot. Nor was he less active in promoting the welfare of the house afterwards; for in the year 714, it was possessed of twenty-two towns. He died in 717, and was buried there. Two parish churches,



with an old gate-way, are the only visible remains of this splendred abbey. The arms of this abbey, were a horse-lock, alluding to the old legend of the founder, going to Rome, on account of the sins of his youth, with his legs chained and fastened with a horse-lock ; the key of which, he threw into the sea, declaring that he would not be released, till God, by a miracle, had declared the forgiveness of his sins. As he was returning to the English shore, a fish jumped into the boat, and in it's belly was found the key. Others say he bought the fish at Rome. [Nash's Worcestershire.] Evesham is memorable also, on account of the battle fought in it's vicinity, upon the 4th of August, 1263, between *Simon Montford*, Earl of Leicester, and Prince *Edward*, afterwards King *Edward* the first. In this decisive engagement, Leicester, with almost all the barons, who had taken up arms against the King, fell, leaving the gallant Edward, the honour of restoring his father, Henry the third, to the throne of his ancestors. To the left of Bredon, you find Mean Hill, the next is Dover Hill, distinguishable by a clump of firs upon the top. To the north-east of Evesham, are the three small villages of North, South, and Middle Littleton.

16. PERSHORE is a market town, pleasantly situated upon the bank of the Avon. It is said to derive it's name from the abundance of pear-trees which grow in it's vicinity ; it's distance is seventeen miles east from Malvern.

17. To the south-west of Pershore, seventeen miles, is BREDON, signifying, a place at the foot of a hill ; formerly the seat of a monastery, founded



about the year 716, by *Eanwulf*, grandfather to Offa, king of the Mercians. This house subsisted under an abbot, till after the year 841; but some time before the conquest, it became part of the possession of the bishopric of Worcester. Upon the hills which rise above the village, is an ancient CAMP, surrounded by a double ditch. This is one of the fortifications supposed to be constructed during the contest between the Saxons and Danes.

18. Further to the east, is BROADWAY HILL, distance from Pershore, thirteen miles, which is much intercepted by Bredon Hill; yet it commands no inconsiderable notice. Upon the top is a very high tower, built to survey the extensive prospect, by the late Lady Coventry.

19. In the nearer view you find HANLEY, seven miles from Malvern.

20. A little to the west, but at a shorter distance, you observe UPTON; distance nine miles. The Bridge across the Severn is very perceptible. This river rises in Plinlimmon Hill, in Montgomeryshire. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire, and is navigable in its whole course through this county. It enters Worcestershire a little above Bewdley, which town it divides from Wribbenhall. A little below Stourport, it receives the Stour, and runs, with a swift current, close to the city of Worcester. About a mile below, the Severn receives the Teme, which rises in Radnorshire. Hence it runs to Kempsey, and before it reaches Upton, many brooks and rills fall into it, from Powick, Lye, Sinton and Maddersfield. The brooks which rise upon the Malvern

Hills, run into it by Blackmore-Park, near Severn-end, the seat of Sir Anthony Lechmere. From Upton, it passes on by Pull Court, to Bushley. Quitting Worcestershire at Tewkesbury, it enters Gloucestershire. At Newnham, it widens considerably. Entering the sea, it's mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Mersey, by different canals. Through irregular and unlawful fishing, this river has lost great part of it's breed of fish, and depends chiefly upon such as come from the sea, and return at stated periods; the principal are the Salmon, the Lamprey and Lampern. The Salmon was formerly so plentiful in the river, that when people bound their children apprentices, they had a clause inserted, that the master should not feed them with salmon, above twice a week. Severn salmon, early in the season, now sells from four shillings to five shillings per pound. Although the river Avon, at it's mouth near Tewkesbury, exactly resembles the Severn, yet no Salmon, Lamprey, or Lampern, ever mistake their course or go up the Avon. The Lampern is to the Lamprey, what the Craw fish is to the Lobster; it resembles it much, both in shape and taste; though epicures say it is not so firm or rich.

21. 21. 21. The course of the SEVERN.

22. We now reach that interesting spot, TEWKESBURY. It can be easily discovered to the right of Upton. According to tradition, this town derives it's name from Theocus, a recluse, who lived about the end of the seventh century, and

erected a chapel on the banks of the Severn, near this place; or, according to others, from Odo and Dodo, the first Saxon lords of the manor. The town is almost surrounded by water; the accesses to it are by three bridges; that over the Avon is a considerable stone structure. The most remarkable public building in this town, is the Church, founded by Odo and Dodo, brothers and dukes of Mercia, on their own estate, at Tewkesbury, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. They died about the year 725, and were buried at Pershore. In 1102, Robert Fitz-Hamon, who came over with William the Conqueror, became baron of Tewkesbury, rebuilt the church, and advanced it to an abbey. The architecture is much admired. The church is built in the form of a cross, upon the intersection of which stands the tower, supported by four arches, and is a most magnificent and beautiful edifice. From its massive, cylindrical pillars, semicircular arches, zig-zag mouldings, and other decorations, it appears to be of the Saxon or early Norman era. The tower is in the same style, except the pinnacles, which were added about the commencement of the last century. The dimensions of this venerable pile of building are as follow:

	FEET.
Length, from east to west, .....	300
Length of the great cross aisle, .....	120
Breadth of the choir and side aisle, ....	70
Breadth of the west front, .....	100
Height from the area to the roof, .....	120
Height of the tower, .....	132

The usual entrance is on the northern side,

through a lofty and spacious portal, over which is a mutilated image of the Virgin Mary. The arch which forms the western entrance is singularly beautiful and much admired. The area consists of a grand principal aisle, or nave, a transept, cross aisle, and two spacious side aisles, separated from the nave by two massive pillars. There is also a handsome semicircular aisle surrounding the chancel, from the northern to the southern ends of the transept, in which are the vestry and some gothic tombs of splendid execution. In the southern wall, near the vestry door, is the tomb of *Alan*, one of the abbots of this monastery, the friend and biographer of Thomas a Becket, who died in the year 1202. The body is deposited in a coffin of purbeck marble, laid under a very plain semiquatrefoil arch. This coffin was opened in 1795. When the lid was taken off, the body appeared surprisingly perfect, considering it had lain there nearly 600 years, and the folds of the drapery were very distinct; but from being exposed to the air, the whole very soon crumbled away, and left little more than a skeleton. The boots, however, still retained their form, and a certain degree of elasticity, hanging in large folds about the legs. This church has been rendered memorable by the occurrences which took place in it's precincts. Here lie the bones of those who fell in the battle fought on the 4th of May, 1471, between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The local memorials of this decisive battle are few. History informs us, that the principal scenes of the action, and the chief place of slaughter was in the meadow, which



has received the appellation of "Bloody," and the vineyard near the church. The former lies between two gently descending banks, about half a mile south-west of the town; the latter was the place where Queen Margaret's army passed the night. Some of the entrenchments may yet be traced. On the northern side of the church, under an arch, is the effigy of *Lord Wenlock*, who was killed by the duke of Somerset in the battle. Under the tower is a brass plate, to perpetuate the memory of the unfortunate *Edward, Prince of Wales*, (only son of King Henry the sixth,) who, when he was asked by the conqueror, Edward the fourth, after the battle, wherefore he took up arms, gallantly replied, "I have taken up arms to revenge my father's injuries, and assert my own rights." The barbarous Edward, enraged at his intrepidity, struck him on the mouth with his gauntlet, and this served as a signal for further brutality; the dukes of Gloucester, and Clarence, and others, like wild beasts, rushed on the unarmed youth at once, and stabbed him to the heart with their daggers. Tewkesbury is an ancient borough, governed by twenty-four burgesses. It sends two members to parliament.

23. The next elevation is **CLEAVE HILL**, commonly called Cleave Cloud, lying four miles to the left of Cheltenham. About four miles to the right, is **LECKHAMPTON HILL**, formed of free rock. It is easily distinguished by its whiteness.

24. Near the last object, are clearly perceived the houses, smoke, and church-spire of **CHELTEHAM**; a name derived from the brook Chelt,



which runs near the town, on it's way to the Severn; or from the Saxon words Chilt and Ham; the former an elevated place, the latter a home or village. The name of Cheltenham is become as familiar in the British East and West Indies, as in London. This celebrity has arisen from it's health-yielding springs, and the salubrity of the air. It is situated in 51 deg. 51 min. north latitude, and 2 deg. 5 min. west longitude, and has been usually described as being in the Vale of Evesham; but as there is no natural division between this valley and that part of Gloucestershire denominated 'The Vale,' the whole district might, with greater propriety, be included in the more comprehensive appellation of 'The Vale of the Severn.' The town is guarded from the chilling blasts of the northern and eastern winds, by the chain of the Coteswold hills, which form an ample bow. Upon the other side are the Malvern hills, and in the distance are seen the Welch mountains, the cloud-capped summits of which are lost in the boundless horizon. It appears that Cheltenham enjoyed considerable privileges as an ancient demesne, during the reign of William the Conqueror; but in 1199 it became the sole property of Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who afterwards exchanged it with King John for other lands. In the year 1219, the manor and hundred were granted to William Long Epee, otherwise, Long Sword, natural son of Henry the second, by the celebrated but unfortunate Fair Rosamond. Long Epee was succeeded in his estates by his son William, who, joining in the crusading enthusiasm of that barba-



rous era, fell by the hands of the Saracens in the Holy Land, leaving issue only one son, who dying while an infant, the title became extinct, and fell to the crown. The manor and hundred continued in the king's possession till the year 1243, when he granted them to Eleanor his queen, in dower. Thus, by a singular train of events, were the same lands granted to the offspring of his paramour, and to his own wife. In 1252, Henry the third exchanged the manors and hundreds of Cheltenham and Slaughter, for some lands at Winchelsea and Rye, in Sussex, belonging to the abbey of Fecamp in Normandy. From this time, to the year 1309, in the reign of Edward the second, it does not appear to whom it belonged. At that period, John Linnel died, seizin of the manor. We next discover it in the possession of the priory of Montbury in Normandy, but the lands of Alien Monastery, being vested in the crown by act of parliament in 1415, the manor and hundred was vested in the nunnery of Sion in Middlesex, which was situated on the banks of the Thames, between Brentford and Isleworth, on the same spot where the seat of his grace the duke of Northumberland now stands. From Henry the eighth, 1540, to the reign of James the first, the manor of Cheltenham remained vested in the crown; but in the fifth year of his reign, it was granted to William Dutton, esq., from whom it has regularly descended to the present lord of the manor, the Right Hon. John Dutton, baron, Sherborne. The town is chiefly built with brick, cemented; and the High-street, which runs nearly from east to west, is more than

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a mile and half in length, and of considerable width: it possesses a spacious pavement, and usually forms the grand promenade. Before the discovery of the spa it was an inconsiderable straggling town; the houses were then principally thatched, and their inhabitants generally poor. Now numerous streets and villas, on each hand, with virandas and areas, resembling those of the metropolis, appear. Occasionally, however, a few old dwellings obtrude on the eye, to remind us of its former simplicity. Nearly in the centre and on the south side of the town, stands the Church, a venerable and spacious building in the form of a cross. It consists of a transept and two aisles: it is adorned with an elegant octangular spire, containing a musical set of chimes and eight bells. The beautiful circular window, divided into thirty-three Gothic compartments, and fifteen feet in diameter, has been often noticed. A handsome antique ALTAR-PIECE, presented by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, has been lately introduced into the church. A large and fine-toned Organ has also been erected. This edifice was built in 1011, in which there was formerly a chantry, but it is now fallen to decay. The RECTORY is an impropriation with the Deanery of Winchcomb, and originally belonged to the Nunnery of Sion. In 1610, it came to Sir Wm. Rider, and it is now the property of the Earl of Sussex. The rapid increase of the population requiring an additional church, a grant of £4000 in exchequer bills, has been obtained from Government, towards its erection. The building, which is situated at the bottom

of Portland-street, we may assert is excelled by few modern churches in the kingdom. The Quaker's Meeting-House is in Manchester Place, and will contain 200 persons. Cheltenham Chapel was built in 1809, and is capable of containing 1000 persons. The approach to the buildings are from the High-street and St. George's Place. The Catholic Chapel, situated in Somerset Place, was opened in the year 1810, and is capable of containing 300 persons. Ebenezer Chapel stands on the western side of King-street; it was opened in the year 1813, and is constructed for the accommodation of a large congregation; it was erected by the Wesleyan Methodists at the public expense of that body. Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel is situated at the end of North Place, and was finished in the year 1816. The building is about 67 feet long by 47 wide, and is capable of containing 800 persons. Under the chapel is a school room, 50 feet by 36, and 10 feet high; also four dwelling rooms; the whole was built at the sole expence of Robert Capper, Esq. of Marle Hill. The Walk leading to the Well may be said to commence from the south-west gate of the church-yard, a short street leads to the Crescent, and thence to the river Chelt, over which a cast iron bridge is thrown, to connect it with the public walks. Crossing the iron bridge, we enter the Well-walk; which is a magnificent gravelled promenade, twenty feet wide, shaded by a fine avenue of elms. From the commencement of this charming promenade to the original spa, is a distance of nearly 600 feet. The spa owes its discovery to a slow spring being



observed to ooze from a strong thick bluish clay or mould, under the sandy surface of the soil, which, after spreading itself a few yards, again disappeared, leaving much of its salts behind. Flocks of pigeons being daily observed to resort thither to feed on these salts, Mr. Mason, then proprietor of the spot, was induced to examine it with more attention, and soon remarked, that when other springs were fast bound by the frost, this continued in a fluid state. Originally the ground belonged to Mr. Higgs, of Charlton Kings, who, ignorant of the treasure it contained, sold it to Mr. Mason, in 1716. After the death of Mr. Mason and his son, Capt. Henry Skillicorne came into possession of the spa and premises in 1738, in right of his wife, the daughter of the original discoverer. He not only built the old room on the western side of the pump, for the use of the company, but cleared the spring from all extraneous substances, and erected a square brick building with four arches over it rising in the form of an obelisk. This structure now remains. At the same time Capt. Skillicorne laid out the paved court that environs it, and planted the trees which now form an agreeable shade against the rays of a fervid sun; besides the original spa there is the Montpelier Wells, the Hygeia House, the new Sherborne Spa, Alstone Spa. The King's Well, and various others have sunk into neglect, (chiefly from the interference of the author of the Cheltenham Guide). In the year 1787 warm and tepid baths were established on an excellent plan by Mr. Freeman, No. 61, High-street. A little beyond Cambry-street, on



the new Bath-road, and adjoining the laboratory for preparing the Cheltenham salts, is Thompson's warm and cold mineral and salt water baths, Thornton's elegant new baths are situate in Tavistock Place, near Williams's library. Williams's English and Foreign Library is very tastefully and elegantly fitted up with a very extensive and well selected collection of books, and is the most fashionable and agreeable retreat during the season. Bettison's Library, No. 384, High-street, has lately received an accession of a great number of scarce works. Duffield and Weller's Literary Saloon, is situated, 495, High-street. Miss Robert's Library is in the same street. Besides which, there are several Musical and Artist's Repositories in different parts of the town. The new Assembly Rooms are large and elegant. The present gentlemanly conductor, is C. H. Marshall, Esq. The Tea, Club, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, are under the superintendance of Messrs. Kelly and Co. The Inns and Boarding Houses are very numerous. There are three Banks, which open at ten and shut at three.

#### 25. LECKHAMPTON HILL.

25. The next is BIRDLIP-HILL, six miles from Gloucester, celebrated among travellers as commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect; picturesque with woods and villages, fertile meadows, and splendid seats. The Roman road, which leads from the base of the hill to Gloucester, is a very striking feature in the scene.

27. Passing on a little, to the south of Cheltenham the city of GLOUCESTER may without difficulty

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be distinguished. Its towers and spires rise with considerable majesty, and appear the proud concomitants of an extended domain. In 1801, the city contained 1368 houses and 7599 inhabitants; and by the late census in 1821, nearly double that number. Tho' it affords a fine object from the hills around, it's situation is far from pleasing, for, lost in the plain, it partakes of no variety of scenery; and tho' it's walls are washed by the Severn, that river, at Gloucester, loses much of it's dignity, by being divided into two moderate channels, with a long connected causeway. The local advantages this city offered to the contending parties in the several disputes before the Norman conquest between the Saxons and Britons, and afterwards between the succeeding Kings and Barons, occasioned many vicissitudes of fortune, as it chanced to take sides with the victorious or vanquished party, after having been nearly demolished in the wars of the sixth and seventh centuries, in the eighth it was much enlarged and beautified; and, as the learned Bede informs us, it was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the kingdom, and to be an honour next to a king, to enjoy the title of Earl or Consul, of Gloucester. Other authors tell us, that after the Saxon heptarchy fell, about the year 828, it became a place of great note. In 918, this city was instrumental in routing the Danish army; but in the year 978, during the reign of Ethelred, the Danes returned and burnt a great part of the city. Ethelred having subdued these cruel invaders, the houses and other buildings that had been damaged by the fire, were rebuilt, and the city again began to flourish. About

1016, there were numerous contentions between the English under Edmund (surnamed Ironside) and the Danes under Canute; each had a powerful army. Edmund having retreated to Gloucester, they met at Deerhurst, four or five miles up the river. Edmund challenged Canute to single combat, which was declined by the latter. At length the matter in dispute was settled on a small island called Alney, formed by the separation of the river into two channels, about a mile above, and their conflux at the same distance below the town. Edward the Confessor, who succeeded Hardicanute, frequently resided and kept his court here. Indeed several of our kings occasionally resided at Gloucester. King John, in the first year of his reign, made it a borough town, and *Henry* the third was crowned here. During the reign of this monarch, it was besieged, and taken in four days by the barons. It was, however, soon retaken by his son. In the year 1272, *Edward* the first held a parliament here, in which some useful laws were made, now called the statutes of Gloucester. *Richard* the second held his parliament here, in the year 1378, and *Richard* the third, in consequence of bearing the title of the Duke of Gloucester, before he obtained the crown, added the two adjacent hundreds of Dudston and King's-Barton to it. But after the restoration, the hundreds were taken away, by act of parliament, on account of the inhabitants shutting the gates of the city, in 1643, against *Charles* the first, by whom it was besieged. The number of houses destroyed during the siege, was 241, exclusive of other buildings.

At the restoration, the walls, which anciently surrounded the city, were completely demolished; so that scarcely a vestige now remains of its ancient fortifications; the last memorial was the west-gate, which was taken down a few years ago. It was erected and embattled during the reign of Henry the eighth, and stood upon the banks of the Severn, at the end of a stone bridge of five arches, built during the reign of Henry the second. Of the Castle of Gloucester, there are no remains, they being eradicated a few years ago, to make room for the county goal. The Cathedral Church of Gloucester is justly esteemed one of the finest specimens of architecture in England, and is alone sufficient to repay a traveller's time in visiting Gloucester. This Church originally belonged to the Abbey, founded by Wolphere, and Ethelred his brother and successor, between the years 680 and 682. Even the unsparing hand of reformation, respected this magnificent structure, converting it to the cathedral of the newly-formed see. Successive centuries added to its architectural splendour. At present, this structure is a fine example of the various styles of Saxon, Norman, and English architecture. The tower is 300 feet in height, supported by a strong wall at each of the four corners, by a slender arch from the east to the west side, and a small pillar in the middle. This beautiful tower, Bishop Gibson says, is so neat and curious, that travellers have affirmed it to be one of the best pieces of architecture in England. The renowned whispering gallery extends from one side of the choir to the other, it is built in the



form of an octagon. If a person whisper at one side, every syllable may be heard distinctly on the other side, which is twenty-five yards distant. At the time the Abbey was surrendered to Henry the eighth, its income was estimated at £1946 5s. 9d. per annum, according to Dugdale. There are twelve churches in Gloucester, besides several chapels for different persuasions; namely, the Presbyterians, Unitarians, Methodists, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Baptists, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and a Jewish Synagogue. The County Hall is a magnificent structure, and presents a specimen of architectural perfection highly honourable to the taste of Mr. Smirke; and will remain, to after ages, a monument of the enlightened liberality of the Magistracy of the county and city of Gloucester. It is 82 feet in front next West-gate-street, and extends backward 300 feet. The Infirmary, at the bottom of South-gate-street, was built by voluntary subscription, and opened in 1755. Here is also a Lunatic Asylum.

It seems that the forging of iron was once carried on here to a considerable extent. The ore was dug out of Robin Hood's Hill. A great quantity of iron is still buried in the hill, as is evident from the strong tinge which is given to the water issuing from the Matson side.

In the year 1625, *John Tilsby*, who came to settle at Gloucester, introduced the art of pin-making. Prior to that period, the ladies used fine scraped skewers, made of ivory, bone, or box. The lower class of people used the prickles of thorns to fasten their clothes. The process of the



pin manufactory is curious: the article, small as it is, passes through twenty-five hands, from its first state of rough wire to its being stuck in the paper for sale. If we regard the police and internal management of this city, no place, perhaps will be found, where fewer circumstances occur to disturb its repose. Upon the whole, Gloucester may certainly claim a considerable rank among the principal cities in England.

28. Near Gloucester, to the south, you descry the COTESWOLD HILLS, celebrated in ancient verse and rendered famous for games and sports.

29. MENDIP HILLS, in Somersetsbire.

30. In the extreme distance can be seen LANDSDOWN HILL, near Bath, and further to the right,

31. THE ESTUARY OF THE SEVERN, is visible.

32. The HEREFORDSHIRE BEACON, of which more is spoken under the chapter, "Ride to Hereford Beacon."

33. The OBELISK, erected by Earl Somers, commemorative of the virtues and talents of his family, is further noticed in an excursion to Eastnor Castle.

34. MAY HILL is distinguishable by a clump of firs. The peculiar shape of this hill, strikes the eye, from whatever point you view it.

35. EASTNOR CASTLE, the seat of *Earl Somers*.

36. To the right of May Hill appears a long chain of rising ground, which forms the northern boundary of the FOREST OF DEAN.

37. To the north of this chain of hills, is PENYARD, near Ross.

38. The situation of TINTERN ABBEY, a fine

ruin, which will be particularly noticed in our excursion down the Wye.

39. The KYMIN, in the vicinity of Monmouth, is a remarkable high hill, rising from the banks of the Wye, upon the Gloucestershire side of the river.

40. About five miles west of Ledbury lies MARCLY HILL, which in 1575, on the 17th of Feb. (according to Dr. Fuller) after shaking and roaring for three days, to the great horror and astonishment of the neighbourhood, began to move about six o'clock on Sunday evening, and continued moving till two next morning; it then stood still, having mounted to a place twelve fathoms higher, and carried the trees, sheep-folds, and flocks upon it. In the place whence it removed, it left a chasm of 400 feet wide, and 320 long. The spot whereon this hill stood, contained about twenty acres. *Philips*, in his "Cyder," a Poem, thus speaks of this wonderful hill:

" I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice  
Of Marcly Hill; the apple no where finds  
A kinder mould; yet 'tis unsafe to trust  
Deceitful ground; who knows but that, once more,  
This mount may journey, and his present site  
Forsaking, to the neighbours' bounds transfer  
The goodly plants, affording matter strange "

41. LEDBURY. See our excursions to this place, where the town and vicinity is described.

42. Near Ledbury is the BARTONS, the seat of *E. Peyton*, esq. four miles distant from Great Malvern.

42\*. COLLWALL, a village, two miles and a half from Great Malvern, probably derives it's name from *Collis vallatus*, a fortified hill; since at

a short distance are the remains of one of the strongest hill fortresses in the kingdom, designated the *Hereford Beacon*. There is an endowed school at Collwall, and the village formerly contained a monastery.

43. In the near distance, you see the situation of HOPE END, the seat of *E. M. Barret*, esq.

44. WALL HILL, near Ledbury, lies twelve miles from Malvern. Upon the summit is a Roman Camp; and upon the north-eastern side of the hill is the extensive Manor of NETHERWOOD. The mansion is said to have been a noble structure, in which was born the great but unfortunate *Robert Devereux*, Earl of Essex, *Queen Elizabeth's* favourite and victim.

45. The SKYRRID VAWR. This summit is less elevated than the Sugar Loaf, yet its insulated situation, abrupt declivity, and craggy fissures, produce effects more sublime and striking than the smooth and undulating surface of the Sugar Loaf.

46. The BLORENGE, near the Usk, rises to the height of one thousand seven hundred and twenty feet. This is one of the mountains which form the chain, extending from the confines of Brecon, to Ponty, below Pont y Pool. This lengthened mountain forms the north eastern boundary of the valley, called Avon Llwyd. Near the source of this stream is Blaenavon, where immense iron works are established, which employ upwards of four hundred men. This unfrequented district, was formerly called the wilds of Monmouth.

47. The towering cone of the SUGAR LOAF mountain, near Abergavenny. This elevated point,

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rises one thousand eight hundred and fiftytwo feet perpendicular, and overtops the summits of four other hills. The view from it is magnificent, extensive and diversified, commanding ten counties. To the west, stretches the long and beautiful vale of the Usk, winding in the recesses of the mountains and extending to the south, into the fertile plain which is terminated by the Clytha Hill.—See further, Nicholson's Cambrian Guide.

48. In the extreme distance, is the long line of the BLACK MOUNTAINS, sweeping in a semicircular direction.

49. In the nearer distance, you find **STOKE EDITH PARK**, the seat of *Edward Foley*, esq. which is further noticed in an account of Noblemen and Gentlemen's seats.

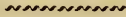
50. At a further distance is the ancient city of **HEREFORD**, the etymology of which name is imperfectly known. It is conjectured that it arose from "Here is a Ford." Hereford in the Saxon language, signifies the Ford of an Army. Perhaps the place was so called on account of the river being there frequently forded by the Saxon troops. About the year 584 Hereford seems to have been a place of importance: for soon after, its Bishop is said to be one of the seven British Prelates, who attended the Synod of St. Augustine, which was convened in the year 601. *Walphere*, the fifth King of Mercia, who began his reign in the year 659, extended his dominions as far as the Wye. At this time, Hereford seems first to have become subject to the government of the



Saxons, and made part of the Kingdom of Mercia. In the next reign it was made the see of a Saxon Bishop; in 756, *Offa*, the eleventh King of Mercia, removed the boundary of the Saxon dominions, considerably beyond Hereford, which relieved the place from the continual alarms to which it had been subject during the time it was a barrier town. A circumstance happened that increased the fame and importance of Hereford; *Offa*, having agreed to conditions of marriage between his daughter *Elfrida* and *Ethelbert*, King of the East Angles, when this young prince came over to complete the nuptials, queen *Quendreda*, in order to obtain his kingdom, contrary to the laws of hospitality and humanity, contrived to have him murdered. The body of the prince, by the command of *Offa*, was buried at Marden, a place not far distant; where a well is said to have miraculously sprung up, which is called to this day, St. Ethelbert's well. *Offa* afterwards caused the body to be removed to the Cathedral at Hereford, and as an expiation of his crime, and testimony of repentance, gave very rich gifts to the church, and erected a magnificent tomb to the memory of *Ethelbert*, who was shortly after canonized, and great miracles were said to be performed at his tomb. It brought a great number of pilgrims to visit his shrine, who by their contributions enriched the city. In the year 1055, *Gryffydd*, a sovereign of Wales, and *Algar* earl of Chester, with a large army, entered the city, whereon a dreadful carnage ensued, and the cathedral was burnt. In continued in ruins till about the year 1079. when *Robert de Soxing*, or *Sozinga*,



was made bishop of Hereford, by *William the Conqueror*, and soon after commenced a new structure on the model of the church of Aken, now Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany. The central tower was built about a century after ; further alterations were made at subsequent periods. The cathedral, tho' deprived of much of it's venerable appearance, by the fall of the west front, in the year 1786, still stands pre-eminently conspicuous. The exterior parts are very dissimilar in appearance. This defect has been added to, by new incongruous architecture. 'Tis unfortunate, that this venerable structure, should have been despoiled by depravity of taste. The interior of the cathedral is still very interesting, tho' it's former venerable appearance, has been greatly destroyed, by wanton alterations, and by the removal of various sepulchral memorials, painted glass, &c. Besides the cathedral, Hereford has four churches and several chapels for dissenters. There were several monasteries and religious houses at Hereford, before the reformation ; namely, St. Ethelbert's Benedictine Monastery, which was incorporated with the cathedral ; a College of Grey Friars, St. Cuthbert's Chapel, and Black Friar's Monastery ; this was the largest and most celebrated. Hereford has a great number of charitable establishments. There are no less than ten hospitals and alms-houses, several of them have their revenues arising from houses, or lands, the rents of which are improveable, and the allowances are increased as the improvements are made. The Free-School is endowed with some exhibitions at each of the universities.



Many persons of considerable eminence have been born in this city; among those who have been most distinguished, are *Eleanor Gwynn*, and *David Garrick*, esq. This city is seated upon the Wye, over which river is an ancient stone bridge.

51. LADY-LIFT, is a lofty promontory, wrapped in wood and crowned with firs.

52. ROBIN HOOD'S BUTTS.

53. HARGIST RIDGE, near Kington.

54. The WARREN MOUNTAINS.

55. BROMYARD is not seen, it's situation only is marked.

56. To the right of Bromyard is BROCKHAMPTON, the seat of *John Barnaby*, esq.

57. A little further to the west, is EDGEDON HILL.

58. RADNOR FOREST, rises immediately from the north of the town of Radnor, to a very considerable height. From the prominent part of this eminence, are very extensive prospects.

59. ANKERDINE HILL.

60. The CLEE HILLS, in Shropshire.

61. In the near distance are CLIFTON FIRS.

62. Further to the north, in the extreme distance, is the WREKIN, craggy at the top, and rising alone from the middle of the plain. It's figure very exactly resembles a whale, asleep upon the sea. It's height is reckoned about one thousand two hundred feet. The prospect from the summit, is not only extensive, but amazingly fine. Round the top are the traces of a British camp, capable of containing twenty thousand men. It is not certainly known upon what hill in Shropshire, *Caractacus*, king of the Britons, was en-

camped, when conquered by Ostorius, the Roman general. There is great probability of it's being this.

63. **ABBERLEY HILL**, near Witley, the seat of *Lord Foley*.

64. **WOODBURY HILL**.

65. The **NORTH HILL**, in the Malvern chain.

66. The **CLENT HILLS**.

67. The hill called **BROMSGROVE LICKEY**, is the last object referred to, till you observe Worcester, where we first begun our panoramic survey.

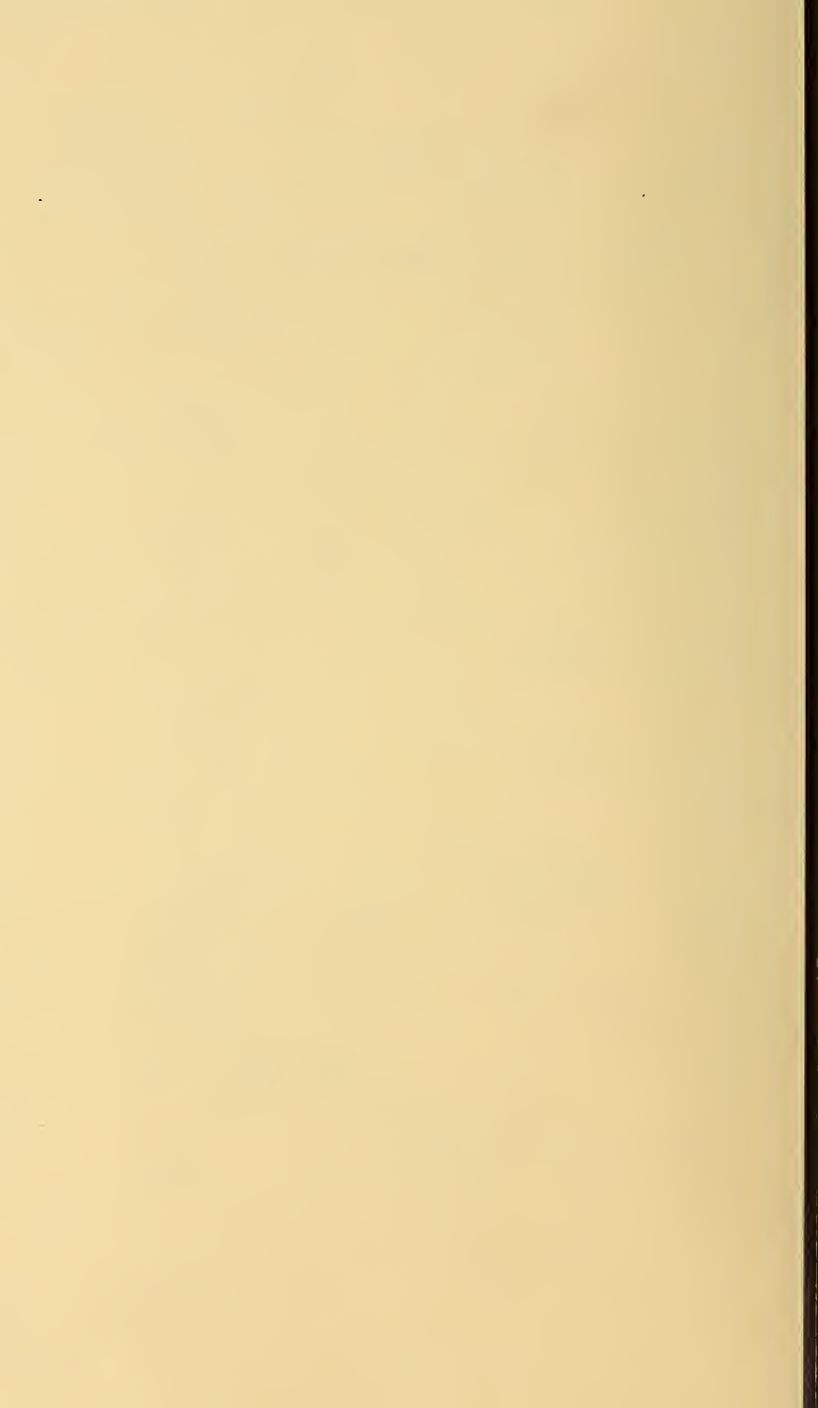
A walk or a ride to the Beacon will take two hours.

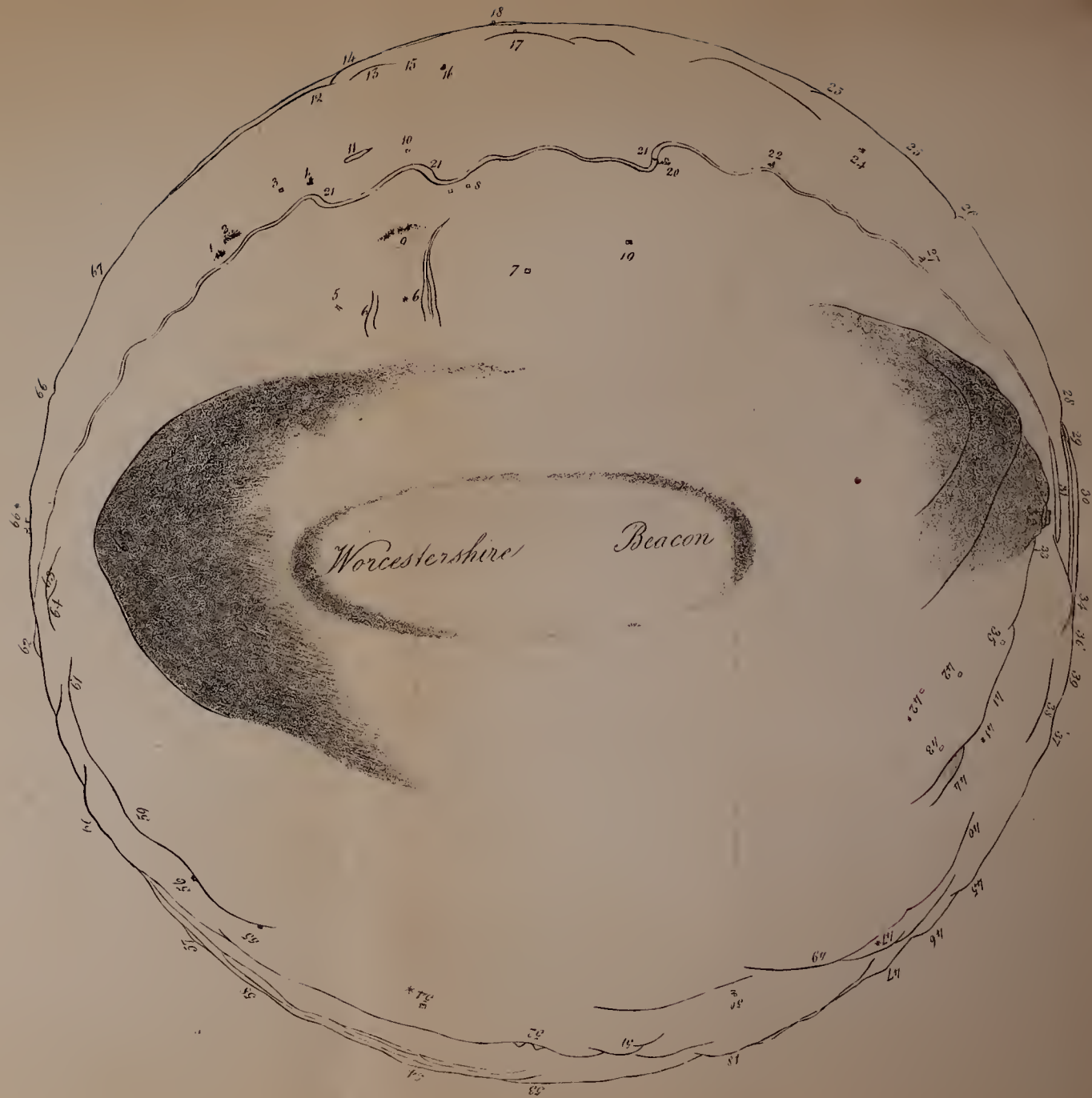
NUMBERS REFERRING  
TO THE  
**PANORAMIC SKETCH,**  
WITH THE NAMES OF PLACES.

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| <p>1 Worcester.<br/>2 Perry Wood.<br/>3 Spetchley.<br/>4 Kempsey.<br/>5 Maddersfield.<br/>6 Bernard's Green.<br/>6* Sherard's Green.<br/>7 Blackmore Park.<br/>8 Rhydd.<br/>9 Dripshill.<br/>10 Croome.<br/>11 Pirton Pool.<br/>12 Littleton Hill.<br/>13 Mickelton Hill.<br/>14 Edge Hill.<br/>15 Vale of Evesham.<br/>16 Pershore.<br/>17 Bredon Hill.<br/>18 Broadway Hill.<br/>19 Hanley.<br/>20 Upton.<br/>21 21, 21, Severn.<br/>22 Tewkesbury,<br/>23 Cleave Hill.<br/>24 Cheltenham.<br/>25 Leckhampton Hill.<br/>26 Birdlip Hill.<br/>27 Gloucester<br/>28 Coteswold Hills, extending to<br/>Bredon.<br/>29 Mendip Hills.<br/>30 Lansdown, near Bath.<br/>31 Estuary of the Severn.<br/>32 Herefordshire Beacon.</p> | <p>33 Obelisk.<br/>34 May Hill.<br/>35 Eastnor Castle.<br/>36 Forest of Dean.<br/>37 Penyard Forest.<br/>38 Situation of Tintern Abbey.<br/>39 Kymtin.<br/>40 Mareley Hills.<br/>41 Ledbury.<br/>42 The Bartons, 42* Colwall.<br/>43 Situation of Hope End.<br/>44 Wall Hill Camp near Ledbury.<br/>45 Skyrrid Vavr.<br/>46 Blouenge.<br/>47 Sugar Loaf.<br/>48 Black Mountains.<br/>49 Stoke Edith Park.<br/>50 Hereford.<br/>51 Lady Lift.<br/>52 Robin Hood's Butts.<br/>53 Hargist Ridge, near Kington.<br/>54 Warren Mountains.<br/>55 Situation of Bromyard.<br/>56 Brockhampton.<br/>57 Edgedon Hill.<br/>58 Radnor Forest.<br/>59 Akerdine Hill.<br/>60 Clec Hills.<br/>61 Clifton Firs.<br/>62 The Wrekin.<br/>63 Abberley Hills.<br/>64 Woodbury.</p> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>55 North Hill.<br/>66* Dudley Church and Castle.<br/>66 Clent Hills.<br/>67 Bromsgrove Lickey.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |











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## FOLEY TERRACE WALK.<sup>28</sup>

This spacious walk was made by order and at the expence of *Edward Foley*, esq. of Stoke Edith Park, for the accommodation of those visiters whose strength does not permit them to ascend the higher part of the hills. This road commences from the foot of the Zig-zag Walk,<sup>4</sup> passing by Banister's Cottage,<sup>32</sup> with Hill Cottage,<sup>31</sup> and Castle House,<sup>30</sup> on the right, and terminates by a gentle declivity to the high road, close by the turnpike gate. It is a fine carriage-road, commanding a delightful prospect of the extensive vale beneath, a wide, rich and varied scene, teeming in fertility; and at a further distance are seen Worcester, Littelton Hills, Vale of Evesham, Bredon Hill, Broadway Hill, Pershore, Upton on Severn, Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Kempsey, Maddersfield, Dripshill, and Croome; with many other objects worthy of notice. Nearly in the centre of this terrace, is a projecting semi-circular piece of ground, known by the name of CARD'S VIEW.<sup>29</sup> From this spot is seen to advantage, a view of the village, with the south front of the Library, producing a pleasing effect, especially when combined with the towering hill on the left, and the open, sublime and extensive scenery on the right.

This terrace, so commodious to invalids, owes it's present form, we believe, to the suggestion of the Vicar, to the Lord of the Manor, who, with his accustomed liberality, ordered the plan to be immediately carried into execution. This easy and

pleasant walk, will not, at a moderate pace, occupy more time than three quarters of an hour.

### SPENCER'S WALK.

A short distance below the Well House, is a walk, made by *Lady Spencer*. It is not given on the sketch, it being of small extent. Elevated above this walk, is a fine piece of projecting rock, upon which, grows an aged mountain ash.

### DAMER'S WALK.<sup>27</sup>

This walk was made by the direction and at the expense of the *Hon. Mr. Damer*; who, with his family, were very great benefactors to the village when quite in an infant state. The entrance to it is from a path by the Well House, commonly called *Nob's Delight*.<sup>26</sup> Upon it are comfortable seats, commanding lovely prospects. When the wind is high, the hill above affords a shelter. The path is a fine level, covered with beautiful green verdure; from which is a descent into a zig-zag path, leading to *Foley Terrace Walk*.<sup>28</sup> About mid-way, on the right, is a bold piece of rock, in the hollow of which is a seat. Before you enter on this valley, *Milton House*,<sup>60</sup> has a pretty appearance, with the road on *Bernard's-Green*, to the *Rydd*. Throughout this walk, the prospects of the vale beneath is most exquisitely fine; it is a perfect garden.



BUCHANAN'S WALK.<sup>8</sup>

Reaching a path on the right, is *General Buchanan's Walk*; commencing from the end of Mr. Damer's and extending to the green level upon the Sugar Loaf, where it incorporates with Merrick's Walk. It derives its name from the gentleman whom we have had occasion to notice before, as one to whom the inhabitants of Malvern are greatly indebted. This, we have been informed, was one of the General's favourite walks. Its elevation is directly above Mr. Damer's Walk. Near a fine piece of projecting rock, is one of the best south views of the venerable church. In the front are seen Holly Mount,<sup>21</sup> the seat of Thomas Woodyatt, esq., also the North Hill.<sup>16</sup> At a distance, the white front of Spetchley House, the seat of — Berkley, esq. is very conspicuous. For a short space, no objects present themselves, being embosomed betwixt the two hills, but on reaching the

## SUGARLOAF,

a glorious view suddenly opens, with most enchanting scenes, which cannot be regarded, without rapture and admiration. The majestic Hereford Beacon,<sup>47</sup> the Obelisk; the prominent Gallow Hill, to the right of Ledbury; thickly covered woods, luxuriant pear trees, peaceful cottages; with the Welsh mountains in the back ground, produce a grand exhibition. There is a fine view of Bernard's Green, from this Walk.

MERRICK'S WALK.<sup>9</sup>

Ascending from the Well House, round a small clump of trees on the right, a path is obvious at the base of a large rock,<sup>7</sup> on which is painted, "TO THE SUGAR LOAF." This walk was made under the superintendence and by the exertions of *General Buchanan*. It commands a fine view of the valley beneath, and terminates in the SUGAR-LOAF HILL. This makes a short morning walk, employing about the space of an hour.

WALK TO HARCOURT TOWER,<sup>34</sup>

## THROUGH THE WITCH.

This walk, which arose from the bounty of the *Countess of Harcourt*, cannot fail to arrest attention and highly gratify the perambulator, from the magnificent varied and beautiful scenery around. There are two accesses to this walk, one by St. Ann's Well,<sup>5</sup> from thence by the small clump of trees above the Well-house; turning to the right, trace St. Ann's Walk,<sup>6</sup> and thence to Harcourt Tower.<sup>10</sup> The other, which is less intricate, is from the Library,<sup>1</sup> pass the Shrubbery,<sup>2</sup> the base of the Zig-zag Walk,<sup>4</sup> having Banister's Cottage,<sup>33</sup> on the left. Hill Cottage,<sup>31</sup> and Castle House,<sup>30</sup> to the right, pursuing Foley Terrace Walk<sup>28</sup> to the turnpike gate, and from thence on the Ledbury road a short distance beyond the firs plantation on the right, is the road leading to the WITCH; about the

centre in an eastern direction, the enclosure of Hanley Common presents itself as a fine map. The Witch, or chasm, is a passage cut through a stupendous rock. The rustling of the wind and the wonderful features of the scenery, combine to excite sublime sensations. One can scarcely help joining with the author of the "Reflections relating to the Malvern Hills," when he says, that "The imaginary Dragon had descended from among the constellations, and here landed his giant bulk, and that we tread upon the broad back of the Monster." The Herefordshire side of the hill, suddenly appears in bold and picturesque scenery,

O'er which the Cambrian mountains, like far clouds  
That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise.

THOMPSON.

Mr. Rudd calls this scenery, "the Herefordshire of Salvator Rosa, with his characteristics, perhaps a little lowered: while the Worcestershire side, though grand from its extent, is, in its richness, luxuriancy and beauty, smooth and tranquillizing as the landscapes of Claud." On the left, three majestic hills strike the eye; the nearest is Perseverance Hill,<sup>37</sup> the next to it is the Pinnacle,<sup>38</sup> and the more distant one the Herefordshire Beacon, or Camp-Hill.<sup>47</sup> Immediately beyond, appears the Obelisk, erected to the memory of Lord Somers' family, which will be hereafter noticed. In returning to the village over the hill, the visiter must turn to the right, if curiosity should prompt him to see the Mine, commonly called the Gold Mine, he must pass a descent, and on the left is a small Cottage, the residence of Mary James, who

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will prove an excellent guide. In the year 1711, a William Williams of Bristol, took a lease from the Bishop of Hereford, and sunk a mine in this place. At first, he worked by a level of eighty yards; and then sunk a perpendicular shaft, near two hundred and twenty feet deep. He built several furnaces and a smelting house, at a short distance from the spot, but never extracted any considerable quantity of metal, tho' he asserted that both tin and copper were to be found. He persevered in repeated trials, till the year 1721, at the expense of about six hundred pounds, and then gave up the project. It has been asserted, that the miscarriage of the scheme by Williams, proceeded from his deficiency of skill. Different experiments have since proved, that this substance, mistaken for copper, is a kind of mica, not fusible by any process whatever. Among this mica is found, that curious production, asbestos, an incombustible matter, much esteemed by the ancients. It is very probable, says Mr. Horner, that the metallic lustre of the micaceous rock, was the cause of this speculation; and to this day, the country people call the scales of mica, which are washed down by the streams in this part of the hill, gold dust. After leaving Harcourt-Tower, at a little distance, is a road to the left, which conducts to the top of the Worcestershire Beacon. The direct road from the tower, leads on to St. Ann's Walk,<sup>6</sup> and back to St. Ann's Well.<sup>5</sup> We would strongly recommend this walk through the Witch, to the notice of the visiter of Malvern. From the village and back, with a moderate walker, would



occupy the space of two hours. A donkey or a pony, would be found a necessary help to an invalid.

The direct road to COLWALL lies over the Witch, or by the North Terrace. Colwall is a large village, distant about three miles from Malvern, upon the Herefordshire side of the hill, with a parish church and a foundation school, endowed by Humphrey Welwyn, esq., for the benefit of the poor children of the parish of Colwall, and seven children of the parish of Little Malvern, and also for children of respectable parents of the parish of Colwall, on condition of paying 10s. a year. The will of the founder is, that the children are to be taught by a clergyman, who is to preach four sermons in the year, quarterly, at the parish church of Colwall; and once a year at Little Malvern; and to repeat an abstract of the founder's will, concerning the school.

BROCKBURY, in the parish of Colwall, was a cell to Malvern Monastery, and contained two monks.

#### RIDE ROUND THE NORTH TERRACE, AND THROUGH THE WITCH:

On the Worcester road, (before the descent into the vale called the Link) on the left is a neat thatched covered cottage; at a short distance beyond it a road divides, the highest leads to the North Terrace, and the lower to Cowley Park, at the gate of which the road again branches off to Leigh Cinton, a small village about three miles



distance from Malvern. The North Terrace is very shady and pleasant. When the wind is high, or the weather too hot to ascend the hills, this is a delightful ride. Turning up a gate to the right, a rich prospect of scenery appears composed of hill and dale, woods and shady groves, the tendrils hops, and the labourers' cottages; forming together, a beautiful picture. The city of Hereford and the mountains of Wales, in the back ground, with Robery Wood in the nearer view, produce a striking effect. After passing a cottage, a large expanse opens, with a fine view of the Hereford Beacon, Eastnor Castle, and the Obelisk; continuing upon the brow of the hill as far as the Witch, from whence is a descent into the Ledbury road, about half a mile from the village. This ride will occupy about the space of three hours.

WALKS ON  
 THE NORTH HILL.

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There are but two principal walks, at present, upon the North Hill, namely, Lady Mary Talbot's walk, and Lady Lambert's walk, to the summit.

LADY MARY TALBOT'S WALK,<sup>19</sup>

so called, from this lady causing the walk to be enlarged and improved at her own expense. Formerly it was only a small sheep track, extending to the right from the base of the serpentine valley, (near the Shrubbery House) to the end of the North Hill. The most prominent object on this walk is a rugged projection of rock splintered down in parts almost perpendicularly; of a hoary grey and white, but stained with various colours by moss, lichens and weeds; it is commonly called the *Ivy Rock*, from the summit being thickly covered with clustering ivy, bearing the marks of departed centuries. One or two of the cavities resemble fragments in the ruin of some artificial fabric. Near this rock will be found the best view of the village, and no where else is the Church and Abbey Gateway, seen together, to so much advantage, it seems to animate and adorn the prospect; and we cannot forbear quoting an observation made by the

author of "Reflections relative to Malvern Hills." "We owe to religion, (it has been said,) some of the finest buildings in the world, and how much are country views improved by the spires even of the simplest village churches." At the foot of this walk protected by a high wall, is the genteel mansion of *Thomas Woodyatt, esq.*<sup>21</sup>

At a short distance, in the same line of direction, is the Lodge,<sup>22</sup> the seat of the late *John Surman, esq.* This walk to the End Hill, by which you may return on the Worcester road, will occupy the space of an hour, back to the village.

From the ivy rock, a very short distance to the left, is

#### LAMBERT'S WALK,<sup>17</sup>

so called in compliment to the *Lady of Sir Henry Lambert*, and sister to Edward Foley, esq. of Stoke Edith Park. Undoubtedly this is the most interesting and picturesque walk in the whole range of the hills, and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, is least attended to. It is in contemplation to raise a subscription, for widening and extending this beautiful walk, thus forming a resting place for the perambulator.

In the ascent, the Shropshire hills are conspicuous, and from this walk is seen in the fore-ground the common called the Link, on the Worcester road, interspersed with neat cottages; and as the Rev. E. M. Rudd, in his interesting publication on the Malvern Hills, observes, "exhibiting a living landscape, and never so noble as in the full har-

vest, when so much richness, and life, and action are in the scene. I have been upon these hills

In early spring, when melting snow distills  
Adown the mountain's sides in trickling rills,  
When zephyr's breeze unbinds the crumbling soil;

I have dwelt with no small pleasure, on the many agricultural pictures, presented by the nearest parts of this expanse, I have seen the husbandmen at the plough, "wind their work" and "sidelong lay the glebe," while

Through other fields the sower stalk'd,  
And lib'ral threw the grain  
Into the faithful bosom of the ground.

THOMPSON'S SPRING.

I have been here later in the spring, when the hopes of the year were one "gay green,"

The universal robe of nature.

IBID.

When, however, the landscape was not only less varied, but less peopled, less in motion, of all these pleasures, by far the greatest is to look on these scenes of maturity and joy."

LAMBERT'S WALK conducts to the summit and blends with

### GRENVILLE'S WALK ;<sup>23</sup>

(so distinguished after *Lord Grenville*, from whose bounty this walk was formed.) This path winds round the Table Hill, to the Sugar Loaf. In passing from the North Hill to the Hill last mentioned, the beautiful serpentine valley intervenes and cannot fail to excite attention. Upon the summit there

is a fine view of Upton upon Severn,<sup>51</sup> where this river is distinctly seen passing under the arches of the bridge. (The perambulator may descend down this valley to the village, by the side of the Shrubbery house.<sup>2</sup> Description would attempt in vain, a portrait of this scene, but the lovers of nature's beauties will appreciate an ample detail, in the following lines.

And now I mark where Upton's spires arise,  
 While many stately trees and many cots,  
 And villages o'erspread the country round;  
 And orchards with their odoriferous breath,  
 That scent the air, and to the eye present  
 One sheet of blossoms; lovely scene! my heart  
 Almost disclaims humanity's dull powers,  
 And thinks it were a task of easy sort,  
 To glide an airy shape amid the sky,  
 Or through yon pleasant valley; drinking more  
 Of heavenly extacy. COTTLE.

Upon this spot, Worcestershire and Herefordshire exhibit a mixture of the sublime, the beautiful, and picturesque.

Winding to the north, in the ascent, the eastern side is regained, whence the Worcester Beacon,<sup>12</sup> North Hill,<sup>16</sup> and Sugarloaf,<sup>14</sup> with other varied summits, in the extreme distance, break on the view, presenting a strong resemblance to the picturesque and mountainous scenery of North Wales. Upon the summit of the North Hill, there appears an immense grave, part of which is entire. The narrow part appears to have fallen in. The old inhabitants of Malvern call it the GIANT'S GRAVE. It has a very peculiar appearance. By the side, is the form of a cross, not unlike one that was found of wood, in digging a grave in the church-yard.



TABLE HILL,<sup>25</sup>

Upon which is perceptible, the figure of a large table, whence the name is derived. In the centre is a cross, of the same appearance and size as that by the Giant's Grave, upon the North Hill. From Table Hill, proceed on to the Sugarloaf,<sup>14</sup> whence is a descent by Mr. Merrick's Walk,<sup>9</sup> or by General Buchanan's Walk,<sup>8</sup> and St. Ann's Walk,<sup>6</sup> leaving the Well House close to the right, and proceed to a noble swell, or convex terrace, terminated by a seat. As seen from the descending path above, it resembles the vast leg and foot of an elephant; but on arriving at it, the delighted visitant may imagine himself seated on the footstool of the throne of nature; the higher mountains towering behind him to the skies, this protruding longitudinally towards the east. The prospect from hence, though not so expansive as from some other points, is extremely fine. *This* we denominate BOOKER'S MOUNT, from the partiality manifested by that gentleman for it, in these lines:

## THE POET'S COT.

As, oft in air, the votary of wealth,  
 Of pride and grandeur, does a *Castle* build;  
 An *humbler* structure, in that element,  
 A vot'ry of the muse, unblam'd, may raise.  
 Here then, will I, on this bold promontory,  
 Erect a *Cottage*; round whose trellis'd door  
 The rose and eglantine shall interweave  
 Their blossom'd honours. Redolent with flow'rs  
 Of ev'ry dye, that simple nature loves,  
 My garden shall allure to thrifeful toil,  
 The myriad tenants of the straw-built hive.  
 The mountain-rangers too, around my fence



Of scented thorn, shall fold, at sultry noon,  
 In welcome shade, in safety through the night,  
 Lulling to slumber with their tinkling bells.

“ A summer cot, for active sinewy strength,”  
 Observes sage caution: “ but when wintry winds  
 Sweep o'er the hills, and age, decrepit age,  
 Forbid to climb the steep, or downward seek  
 A social world, what *then* will cheer the scene?”  
 FRIENDSHIP, AFFECTION, these, penates kind!  
 With tomes of various lore, and *that* most priz'd,  
 THE TOME OF INSPIRATION. Such my guests,  
 And, when she wills, a visit of the muse,  
 Winter, and storms, and age will find me bless'd,  
 As on life peaceful glides to it's last bourne;  
 When scenes far lovelier e'en than MALVERN yields,  
 A GOD all-gracious, on me may bestow.

The following imaginary description of Malvern, in it's early state, is from that ingenious work, called “ Reflections relative to Malvern Hills,” attributed to the pen of the Rev. E. M. Rudd, from which we have already largely quoted. “ I sometimes,” says he, “ go back to the state of things, at Malvern, many centuries ago. I see beneath these hills, instead of this diversified cheerful scene of cultivation, a vast straggling forest, interspersed with heathy pastures, with much fewer dwellings visible, chiefly huts and cottages, and here and there a great man's castle, bosomed in trees; the wide forest scene, having a rich and noble, but far more lonely aspect. Archers at a distance appear and disappear among the trees, traversing the Chase in quest of deer. Solitude, nevertheless, strongly characterizes the scene. I have before me, the grey gothic Abbey, and it's conventual buildings. It's bell sounds among the rocks. Cowled monks walk among the thick alder clumps below. Some are setting out on a spiritual visit to the peasants, or to the household of some baron.

Others return with water from the Holy Well, two miles distant. Some are here upon the hills. One sits reading, among rocks and tangled bushes, and two or three are above, near the summit, looking down on the expanse below. Such, I imagine, was the morning, or mid-day scenes, during the twelfth or thirteenth century. About the spot where we are now sitting, I figure to myself a pair of the reverend brethren, strolling calmly after their vespers, in some sober summer eve, after having, perhaps, upon the top of the hill, "with wistful eyes pursued the setting sun," sublime emblem of the just, which "shall anon repair it's beams," and "flame in the forehead of the morning sky," discoursing in serene, lofty, moralizing mood, on some subject friendly to pious hope; and then, with a sacred serenity and elevation of soul, sinking down in twilight, through the bushes, to their place of repose, in the peaceful, holy, receptacle below."

How changed the scene! Instead of cowed monks sauntering about these hills in monastic attire, elegant ladies, in white dresses, and trim gentlemen, a la mode, bespot the verdant surface; or the contemplative solitary, winds along the path to the summit. Others, after viewing the charming landscape, descend, with brisker step to the village; and, not seldom, the picture is animated with happy groupes of village maidens, gaily attired in Sunday trim.

### RIDE OVER THE HILLS, TO THE WELLS.<sup>40</sup>

About two miles and a half from the village of Great Malvern, are the WELLS, so distinguished

from Holy Well being in the vicinity. This is a very pretty picturesque district, and the walks about the hills are delightful, interspersed with neat houses and cottages. It is a charming drive, the turnpike road being in good repair. Nearly opposite the Upton road<sup>53</sup> upon an eminence, is the WELL BOARDING and LODGING HOUSE,<sup>40</sup> kept by the widow of the late Mr. Steers, the resort of much genteel company. Upon the acclivity of the hill, not far distant from the Holy Well,<sup>41</sup> is a spacious and commodious lodging house called the ROCK HOUSE,<sup>42</sup> the property of the Misses Steers. The walks in the vicinity are laid out, with picturesque effect, where seats are placed at convenient distances. On the brow of the hill, upon the opposite side of the road, is ESSINGTON'S HOTEL,<sup>54</sup> where families are boarded in private apartments, and every attention and civility are paid them, by Mrs. Essington. The road to the wells across the hills, is by St. Ann's Well,<sup>5</sup> to Harcourt Tower,<sup>34</sup> see page 158. Passing the Witch on the Herefordshire side, is PERSEVERANCE HILL,<sup>37</sup> where is a small thatched covered seat. From thence to Lady Harcourt's seat on Pinnacle Hill;<sup>38</sup> bearing to the left is a walk to the ALCOVE; where is the brass plate, with an inscription noticed page 122. From this spot is a descent on the Worcestershire side of the hill, by a fine green walk, upon which is a neat arbour, built of wood, with the following lines inscribed on the back.

When on this eminence I stand,  
 Where'er I turn my wand'ring eyes,  
 I see a great Creator's hand,  
 In every fall, in every rise.



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 But in the gospel word alone  
 I see a Saviour's face,  
 There I behold redeeming love  
 And learn thy boundless grace.

The last four lines, in which the subject is absurdly changed, appear to be painted by a different hand. From this seat there is a descent by a sinuous path to the Rock and Well Houses; and return by a road near Miss Barry's Cottage.<sup>39</sup> At a short distance, observe a neat Alcove, under a large oak tree, and upon the walk are many seats, put there at the expense and by the direction of the late venerable *Sir Isaac Heard*, who presented the writer with the following lines, written in favour of Ann Palmer, who, at the age of seventy-eight, sweeps the walks near the Well House, relying for support on the visitors.

*To the Ladies who climb the Hygean Hills.*

Ye generous fair!  
 With cheerful air,  
 You scale the hills, and grace display,  
 A poor old dame,  
 Of honest fame,  
 Sweeps well the paths, to smooth the way.  
 Ah should her labours gain your praise,  
 She'd comforts find in winter days.

This path leads by the Witch, to the turnstile below the chasm, cut through the rocks. The excursion will require about three hours.

## DRIVE TO LITTLE MALVERN.<sup>50</sup>

After quitting the village of Great Malvern, the first object of attraction is the PARKS,<sup>61</sup> the seat of the Misses West. The house is very tastefully fitted



up; the gardens and pleasure-grounds are very beautiful, the whole being planted upon the side of the rock, with evergreens and shrubs of the choicest kinds. The walk winding to the summit of the mountain, forms a grand amphitheatre highly picturesque. The next is MELTON HOUSE,<sup>60</sup> on the left, the genteel residence of *Bennet Garlike, esq.* M. D. We next observe, embosomed in wood, the FIRS-HOUSE,<sup>58</sup> the property of *Thomas Hornyhold, esq.* The appearance of Hanley Common, chequered, and the Upton road,<sup>53</sup> add to the variety. Next is RUBY COTTAGE,<sup>55</sup> to the right, with ESSINGTON'S HOTEL,<sup>54</sup> to the left. A little further is GLOUCESTER HOUSE,<sup>52\*</sup> and REGENT LODGE. We next notice MAY PLACE,<sup>52</sup> to the left of the road. Most of these are lodging-houses. Advancing on our route, we see BELMONT LODGE,<sup>43</sup> the seat of *Sir Robert Wigram*, and SOUTH LODGE.<sup>44</sup> The appearance of both is striking, being built upon the declivity of the hill.

LITTLE MALVERN is a small village, about four miles distant from Great Malvern, situated upon a woody recumbent slope, near the entrance of an extensive recess or hollow, in the range of hills of which the Herefordshire Beacon forms such a conspicuous object. According to the return made to the Privy Council, by Bishop Sandys, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this parish contained thirty-seven families, but at the present time there are fifteen only. The number of inhabitants, as taken under the population act of 1821, was sixty-seven; viz. thirty-three males, and thirty-four females, most of whom are employed in agriculture.

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In the Anglo Norman times, this district was little better than a wilderness, well calculated for retirement. Here, therefore, about the year 1171, two brothers, Joceline and Edred became hermits, and passing their lives in austerity and penance, they founded here a small Benedictine Priory for themselves and a few other monks, who had separated from the Priory at Worcester, to which this cell became subordinate. The new establishment was dedicated to St. Giles, and it continued till the dissolution of the lesser monasteries in 1538, at which period it contained a prior and seven monks. It's possessions, which were valued at £98 per annum, were afterwards granted to Richard Andrews and Nichols Temple.

The present Church, which is that which belonged to the Priory, was built on the site of the more ancient edifice about the year 1482, temp. Henry the seventh, by the influence of that celebrated prelate and architect, John Alcock, bishop of Worcester. It was originally constructed in the form of a cross, having an embattled tower rising from the centre ; but the transept has long been in ruins, and partly destroyed. The other divisions of the building are much dilapidated. From several points of view it forms a picturesque and striking object, particularly when it's pointed windows and rich tracery are seen, combining with the mantling ivy that has been suffered to overspread a portion of the exterior walls. In descending the hilly road from Ledbury, the eye glances over the tower of the church, which appears to rise from thick woods. Cottle has thus noticed the church in his beautiful Poem on Malvern.

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Just peeping from a woody covert near,  
 The lesser Malvern stands. Sequestered church !  
 The spot around thee speaks of quietness,  
 Down at the mountain's base thou long hast brav'd  
 With unmov'd front, the season's varying hour,  
 The vernal tempest and December's storms ;  
 Yet, at this tranquil time, most fair thou art.  
 The aged oaks around, and towering elms,  
 In wild luxuriance spread their stately limbs ;  
 And true to friendship, ward each angry blast  
 That, howling through the valley, sweeps along  
 To thy dark battlements.  
 Thou humble church, protected stand  
 Though many a year of sunshine and of storm,  
 And may thy sylvan guardian flourish too,  
 The woodman pass them, and the tempest spare.

The interior of the Church is plain and uninviting, although indications of former splendour still remain in it's vestiges of painted glass and armorial blazonry, which, it is said, once outrivalled those of Great Malvern Church. The eastern window is ornamented with very elegant tracery, dividing it into numerous lights, the principal of which are trefoil headed : quatrefoils and other forms complete the design. In the upper divisions are several armorial shields in stained glass, and in the lower compartments are the remains of some figures, which are conjectured to have been portraits of the Queen and part of the family of Edward the fourth. Some rude seats with a few pews, or rather boxes, in the nave, and some old stalls on each side of the chancel, are the accommodations for the congregation during divine service. In the southern corner is a dilapidated gothic pulpit. A wooden screen, that has been perforated in the gothic style, in compartments, but is now much broken, separates the nave from the chancel.

Nearly over it, from wall to wall, is a beautiful carved beam, exhibiting foliage, finely relieved and under-cut. In an angle near the stalls on the northern side is grotesque carving. In the pavement are several wrought tiles; upon one or two of which the same inscription may be traced as that already given in the account of Great Malvern Church. The Font, which is of stone, and of an octagonal form, stands among the pews on the northern side of the nave.

The sepulchral memorials are principally confined to a few mural tablets of little importance; but there were formerly some of considerable antiquity. On the northern side was an ancient raised monument, with the figure of a man, all armed, except his face; under his head an helmet with his crest, a lion's head; at his feet a lion; on his right hand his wife, richly dressed; at her head two angels, at her feet a little dog with a collar and bells. Habyngdon says, that in his time, (viz. Queen Elizabeth's reign,) "there lay in the south aisle a Knight, or crusader, all armed saving his face, his right hand on his sword, and his legs crossed: on his right hand lay his lady with her arms crossed." He imagined this latter position to indicate, that the lady had accompanied her husband, in his military religious pilgrimage to the Holy land. The Church is a perpetual curacy. The living is in the gift of Mrs. Wakeman of Little Malvern, who is a Roman Catholic, and therefore incapable of presenting; she has, however, the nomination of the living, and the presentation is made by the Right Hon the Earl Somers. The Rev. Edward Woodyatt, B. A. has the curacy.



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Near the Church an antique wood-framed building, stands upon the site of the old Priory. Its situation is romantic and sequestered. The house is now the property and residence of Mrs. Wakeman, who has made considerable improvements. In front is a fine piece of water. The declivity of the adjoining glen cloathed with bold impending wood, with a receding hill above, produce a pleasing romantic picture. An expanse of fertile meadow, to the east, is tastefully planted with trees, one of which is a lime, remarkable for its fine size and handsome growth, adding another majestic feature to the placid pastoral grandeur around, this vicinity abounds with varied charms and picturesque beauties in every direction.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL at Little Malvern owes its existance chiefly, not to the splendour of noble patronage, but to the exertions of a humble individual, whose enviable feelings resulting from the knowledge of his being the instrument, by the hand of Providence, of doing much good to the rising generation, has hitherto been his only reward.

In the year 1812 Mrs. Barry, a widow lady, of good property, commenced a subscription for the purpose of erecting a building and establishing a Sunday School for the instruction of the poor residing in the neighbourhood of Malvern Wells. But discouraged by the smallness of the sum, and worn out by many obstacles thrown in her way, she was at last, though reluctantly, obliged to desist from her purpose. Thus, had a plan, so beneficial to the interest of society, been entirely abandoned, when Mr. George Phillips, who at

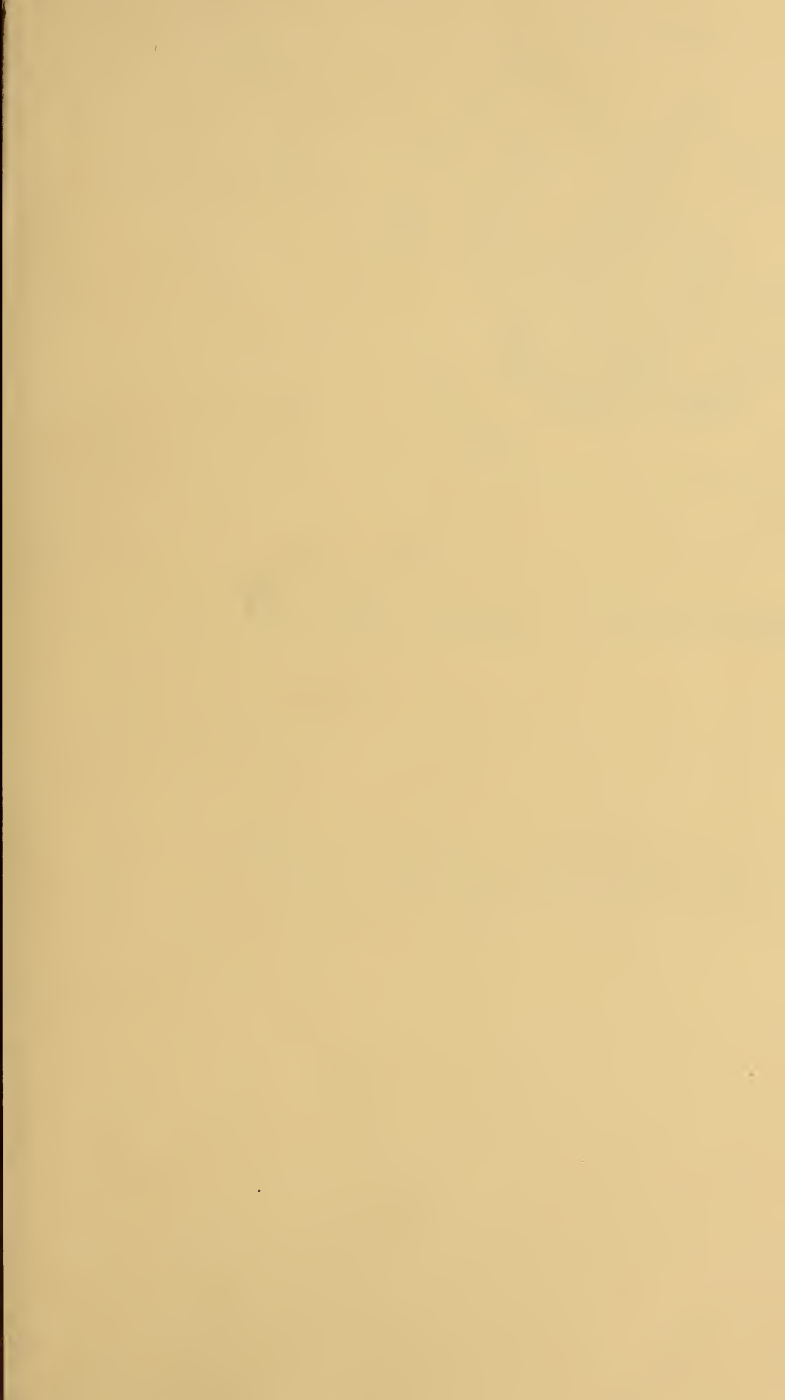


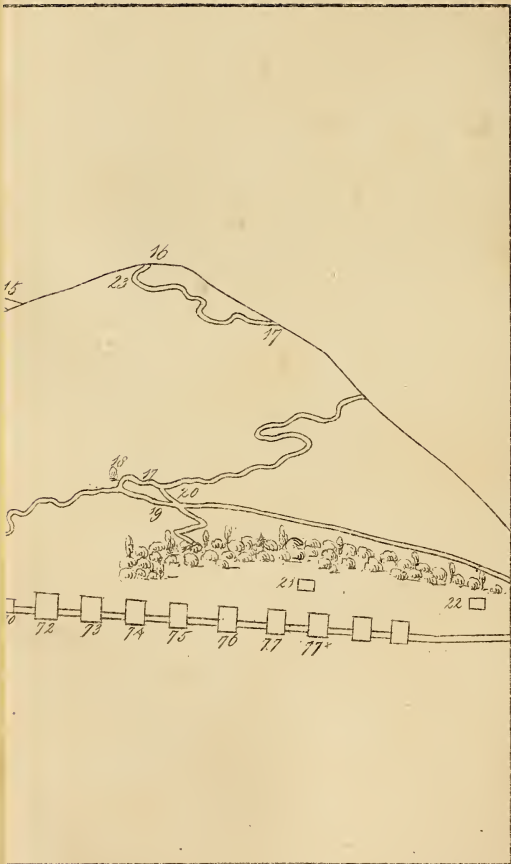
that time lived servant with Mrs. Barry, became deeply interested in the design, and determined to check the profligacy which prevailed among the surrounding peasantry. He adopted the ideas of his worthy mistress, but commenced the plan without communication. From his own resources, he hired a room, engaged a teacher at three shillings per week, and assisted himself in teaching, so far as his leisure would permit. He commenced his school at NORTH COTTAGE, Dec. 5, 1813, with twenty two children. The scholars increased, and the cottage was too small. Mrs. Barry soon became acquainted with Mr. Phillips's project, transferred thirty pounds, which she had collected, and added to it, twenty pounds from her own purse. In the year 1815, the number of children instructed, were one hundred and twenty five boys and one hundred and fifty eight girls. Mrs. Barry did not live long to witness the exertions of her faithful servant. She died Sep. 30, 1814, and left a daughter, who possesses her mother's virtues, and who continues a warm friend to the Sunday School of Little Malvern.

It ought to be recorded to the honour of this second Man of Ross, that he has not only reared this school at his own expense, without the hope or expectation of any return, but he has also purchased a quarter of an acre of land, which cost him eighty pounds. He erected a school upon it, at an expense of three hundred and eighty nine pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence; three hundred of which, we believe, have since been raised by subscription. Had not rumour lead a gentleman

to make a strict enquiry into this almost unparalleled act of christian benevolence, the statement of it would never, in all probability, have reached the public eye, or sympathy and benevolence ever been solicited ; for this man sought not the praise that cometh from man, but from God only.

We regret to state, that from Mr. Phillips not having the same means of support as at the time the Sunday School was first established, he is obliged to give up his gratuitous services. It therefore remains with the inhabitants of Malvern, and the public to judge how far an individual, who has done thus much for the benefit of society, ought to be encouraged in furtherance of a plan which owes every thing to him for its success and completion.





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REFERENCES TO THE

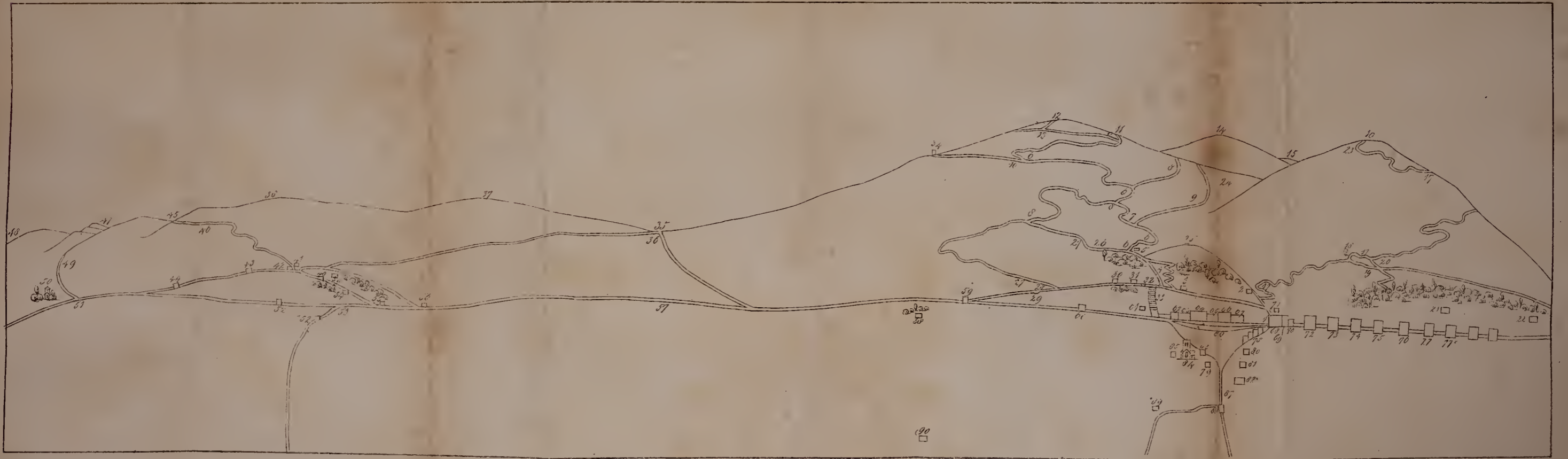
## SKETCH OF THE PRINCIPAL WALKS

UPON THE HILLS, LODGING HOUSES, &c.

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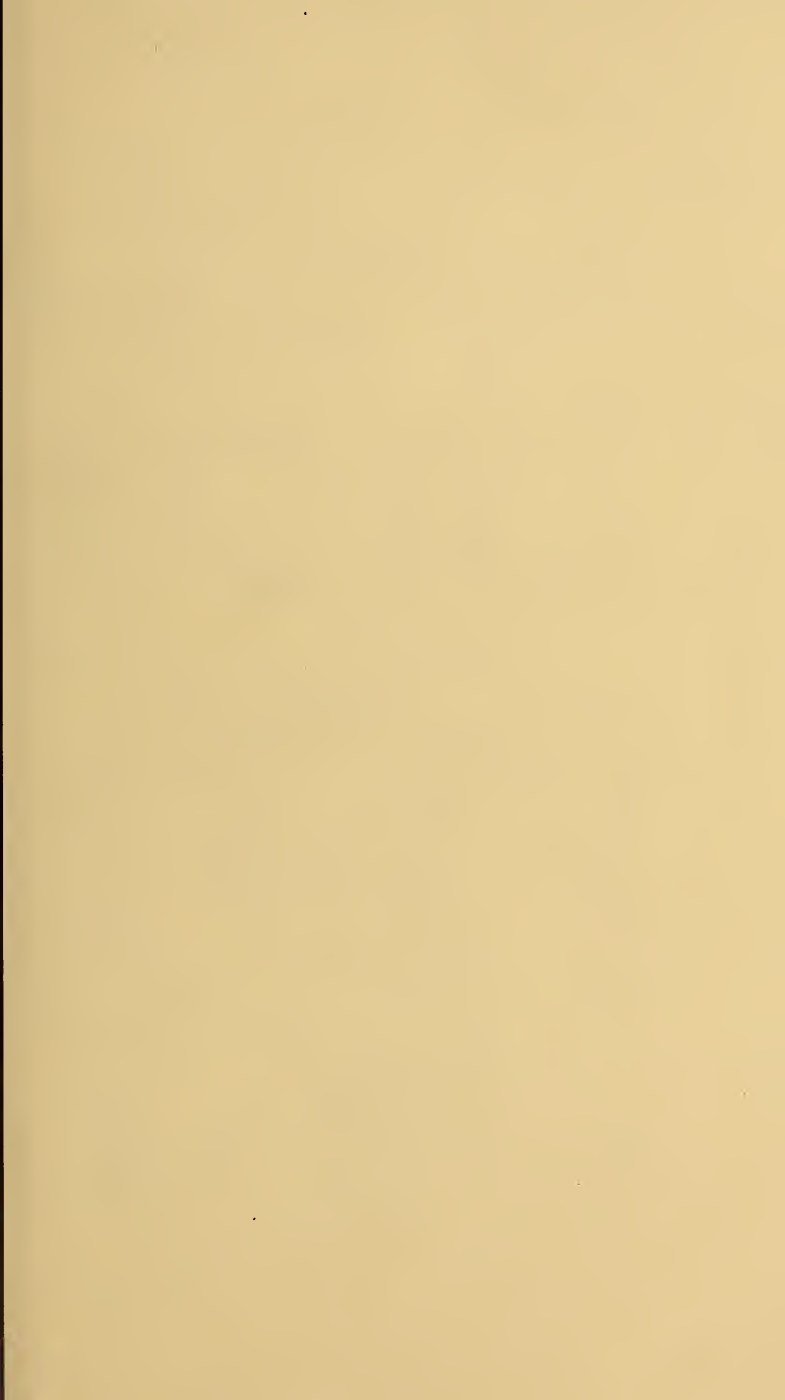
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| <p>1. Road from the Library to the Zig-zag walk, leading to St. Ann's Well, and Worcestershire Beacon.</p> <p>2. The Shrubbery Lodging-house.</p> <p>3. Ash Grove, the residence of the late Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.</p> <p>4. Zig-zag Walk.</p> <p>5. St Ann's Well.</p> <p>6, 6, 6, 6, 6. St. Ann's Walk to the Worcestershire Beacon.</p> <p>7. Direction rock to the Sugar-loaf and Table-hill.</p> <p>8. Buchanan's Walk.</p> <p>9. Merrick's Walk to the Sugar-loaf.</p> <p>10. Walk to Harcourt Tower.</p> <p>11. Round the summit to the Worcestershire Beacon.</p> <p>12. The Worcestershire Beacon.</p> <p>13. To Harcourt Tower, from the Beacon.</p> <p>14. Sugar-loaf Hill.</p> <p>15. Table Hill.</p> <p>16. North Hill.</p> <p>17, 17, 17. Lambert Walk, from the foot of the Shrubbery House, extending to the top of the North Hill.</p> <p>18. Ivy Rock.</p> <p>19. Talbot Walk, leading to the North Terrace.</p> <p>20. A short walk down the Hill.</p> <p>21. Holly Mount, the seat of Thomas Woodyatt, esq.</p> | <p>22. Lodge, the seat of John Surman, esq. and temporary residence of the Dean of Worcester</p> <p>23. Grenville Walk, Round Table and Sugar-loaf Hills.</p> <p>24. The valley separating the Worcestershire Beacon from the North Hill.</p> <p>25. Seat upon St. Ann's Delight.</p> <p>25* Booker's Mount.</p> <p>26. Knob's Delight.</p> <p>27, 27. Damer's Walk.</p> <p>28. Foley Terrace.</p> <p>29. Card's View.</p> <p>30. Castle-house Lodging-house.</p> <p>31. Hill-cottage Lodging-house.</p> <p>32. Banister's-cottage Lodging-house.</p> <p>33. Steps leading down to the Village.</p> <p>34. Harcourt Tower.</p> <p>35. Witch.</p> <p>36. Harcourt Walk.</p> <p>37. Perseverance Hill.</p> <p>38. The Pinnacle.</p> <p>39. Miss Barry's Cottage.</p> <p>40. Well-house, with public boarding-table.</p> <p>41. Holy-well.</p> <p>42. Rockhouse Boarding-house.</p> <p>43. Belmont Lodge.</p> <p>43* North Cottage.</p> <p>44. South Lodge.</p> <p>45. The Alcove, erected by the Lady Mary Countess Harcourt.</p> <p>46. Walk to the Rockhouse.</p> |
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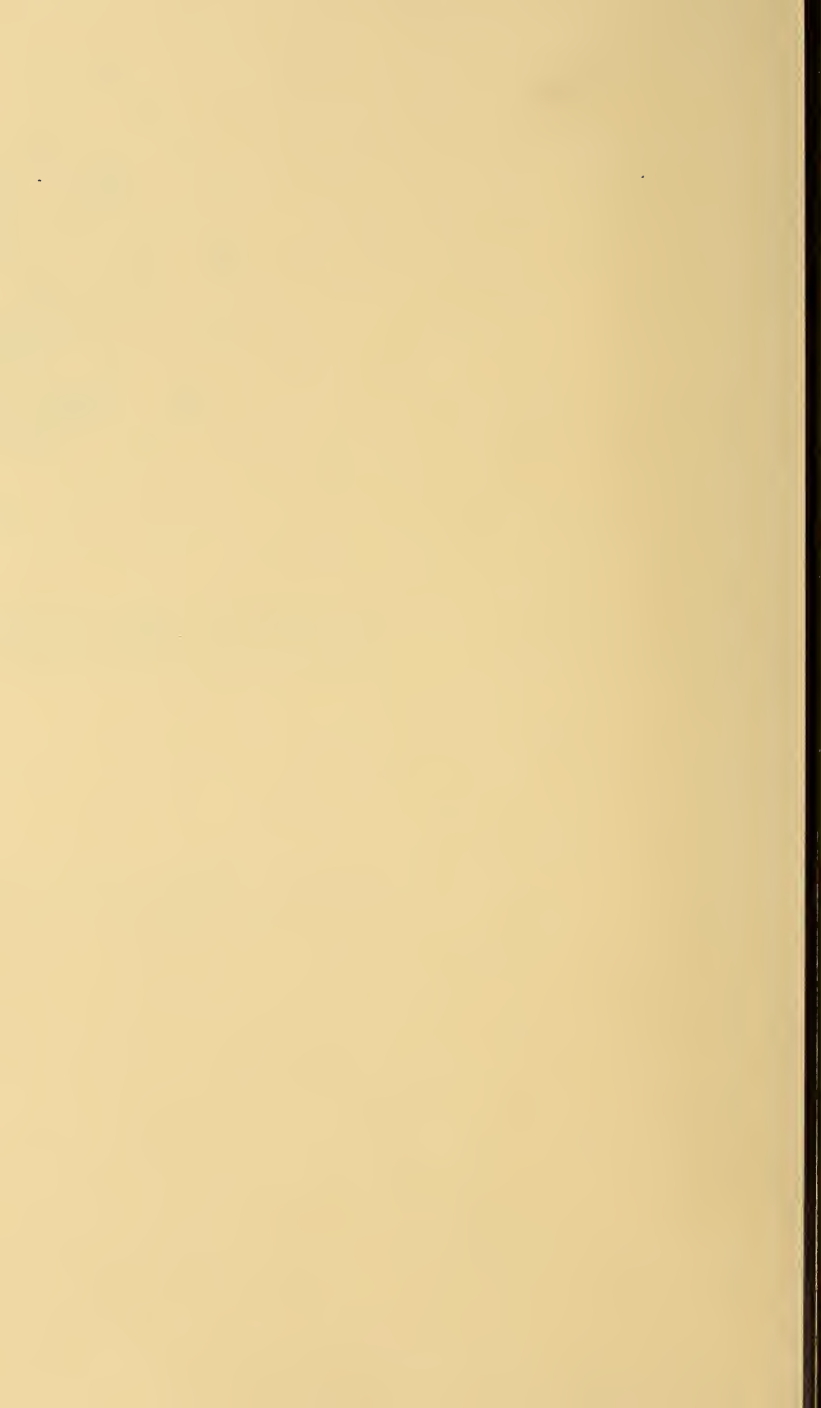




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Sketch of the Walks.







## REFERENCES TO THE

## SKETCH OF THE PRINCIPAL WALKS

UPON THE HILLS, LODGING HOUSES, &amp;c.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Road from the Library to the Zig-zag walk, leading to St. Ann's Well, and Worcestershire Beacon.</li> <li>2. The Shrubbery Lodging-house.</li> <li>3. Ash Grove, the residence of the late Rev. James Stillingfleet, prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.</li> <li>4. Zig-zag Walk.</li> <li>5. St Ann's Well.</li> <li>6, 6, 6, 6, 6. St. Ann's Walk to the Worcestershire Beacon.</li> <li>7. Direction rock to the Sugar-loaf and Table-hill.</li> <li>8. 8. Buchanan's Walk.</li> <li>9. Merrick's Walk to the Sugar-loaf.</li> <li>10. Walk to Harcourt Tower.</li> <li>11. Round the summit to the Worcestershire Beacon.</li> <li>12. The Worcestershire Beacon.</li> <li>13. To Harcourt Tower, from the Beacon.</li> <li>14. Sugar-loaf Hill.</li> <li>15. Table Hill.</li> <li>16. North Hill.</li> <li>17, 17, 17. Lambert Walk, from the foot of the Shrubbery House, extending to the top of the North Hill.</li> <li>18. Ivy Rock.</li> <li>19. Talbot Walk, leading to the North Terrace.</li> <li>20. A short walk down the Hill.</li> <li>21. Holly Mount, the seat of Thomas Woodyatt, esq.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22. Lodge, the seat of John Surman, esq. and temporary residence of the Dean of Worcester</li> <li>23. Grenville Walk, Round Table and Sugar-loaf Hills.</li> <li>24. The valley separating the Worcestershire Beacon from the North Hill.</li> <li>25. Seat upon St. Ann's Delight.</li> <li>25* Booker's Mount.</li> <li>26. Knob's Delight.</li> <li>27, 27. Damer's Walk.</li> <li>28. Foley Terrace.</li> <li>29. Card's View.</li> <li>30. Castle-house Lodging-house.</li> <li>31. Hill-cottage Lodging-house.</li> <li>32. Banister's-cottage Lodging-house.</li> <li>33. Steps leading down to the Village.</li> <li>34. Harcourt Tower.</li> <li>35. Witch.</li> <li>36. Harcourt Walk.</li> <li>37. Perseverance Hill.</li> <li>38. The Pinnacle.</li> <li>39. Miss Barry's Cottage.</li> <li>40. Well-house, with public boarding-table.</li> <li>41. Holy-well.</li> <li>42. Rockhouse Boarding-house.</li> <li>43. Belmont Lodge.</li> <li>43* North Cottage.</li> <li>44. South Lodge.</li> <li>45. The Alcove, erected by the Lady Mary Countess Harcourt.</li> <li>46. Walk to the Rockhouse.</li> </ol> |
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| <p>47. Camphill, or Herefordshire Beacon.</p> <p>48. Giant's Cave upon the Herefordshire side.</p> <p>49. Road to Ledbury.</p> <p>50. Little Malvern.</p> <p>51. Road to Upton.</p> <p>52. May Place.</p> <p>52* Gloucester House.</p> <p>53. Principal road to Upton.</p> <p>54. Essington's Hotel</p> <p>55. Ruby Cottage.</p> <p>56. North Lodge.</p> <p>57. Road from Hereford and Ledbury to Worcester.</p> <p>58. The Firs Lodging-house.</p> <p>59. Turnpike House.</p> <p>60. Melton-house, the residence of Dr. Bennet Garlike.</p> <p>61. Parks, the seat of Miss West.</p> <p>62. Mrs. Plumer's House.</p> <p>63. Crown Hotel.</p> <p>64. Belle Vue Hotel.</p> <p>65. Miss Mason's Lodging house, let in separate apartments.</p> <p>66. Deverieux Lodging-house.</p> <p>67. Post office Lodging-house, let in separate apartments.</p> <p>68. Library Board and Lodging-house. Here a public Boarding-table is kept for a select party, not exceeding fourteen persons.</p> <p>69. St. Edith Lodging-house, let in separate apartments, or the whole house, as circumstances offer, with or without board.</p> | <p>70. The Pump-room and Baths.</p> <p>71. Academy for young gentlemen.</p> <p>72. Foley-arms Hotel.</p> <p>73. Trafalgar Lodging-house.</p> <p>74. Foley Lodging-house.</p> <p>75. Laurel Villa.</p> <p>76. Burford Lodging-house.</p> <p>77. Cobourg Place, two Lodging-houses.</p> <p>77* Bredon-house.</p> <p>78. Paradise-row.</p> <p>1. Mr. Griffiths's Lodging-house.</p> <p>2. Ditto.</p> <p>3. Mr. Waldron, Surgeon, Apothecary, and Druggist. Here are apartments to let.</p> <p>4. Mrs. Silvester's Lodging-house.</p> <p>79. Sunday School house.</p> <p>80. Viranda Cottage Lodging-house.</p> <p>81. St. Ann's Cottage, Mr. Warren, Surgeon and Apothecary.</p> <p>82. Livery Stables.</p> <p>83. The Vicar's house.</p> <p>84. Church.</p> <p>85. Abbey Boarding-house.</p> <p>86. St. Edith's walk.</p> <p>87. Road to Bernard's Green.</p> <p>88. Turnpike house.</p> <p>89. Chalybeate Spring.</p> <p>90. School of Industry.</p> |
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Besides the Lodging-houses, marked in the Map, there are many more; namely, Mr. Key's Lodgings; Apartments opposite the Foley-arms; Mrs. Burson's Lodgings, next door; Mr. Williams's apartments, opposite the Baths; Mr. Crow's, in the road from the Library, leading to St. Ann's Well; Mr. Griffiths's apartments, near the Church Gate; Mr. Lucas's, Mr. Archer's, and Mr. George's apartments, situated by St. Ann's Cottage, on the road leading to Bernard's Green; Mr. Vaughan Probert's apartments, south side of the Library; and at the end of the village, on the Worcester road, is a very good Lodging house, called Woodland Cottage; a short distance from it, upon the link or vale below, is Pomona House, and Link Villa, both good Lodging-houses. Further particulars may be known by application to the Library.



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REFERENCES TO THE  
**SKETCH OF THE WALKS, &c.**  
 ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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| <p>85. Abbey House.<br/>       71. Academy.<br/>         3. Ash Grove.<br/>       32. Banister's Cottage.<br/>       39. Barry's Cottage.<br/>       64. Belle Vue Hotel.<br/>       43. Belmont Lodge.<br/>       87. Bernard's-green road.<br/>       77* Bredon House:<br/>         8. Buchanan's Walk.<br/>       76. Burford House.<br/>       47. Camphill.<br/>       29. Card's View.<br/>       30. Castle-house.<br/>       89. Chalybeate Spring.<br/>       84. Church.<br/>       77. Cobourg Place.<br/>       63. Crown Hotel.<br/>       27. Damer's Walk.<br/>       66. Deverieux House.<br/>         7. Direction Rock.<br/>       54. Essington's Hotel.<br/>       58. Fir's Lodging-house.<br/>       72. Foley-arms Hotel.<br/>       74. Foley House.<br/>       28. Foley Terrace.<br/>       48. Giant's Cave.<br/>       52* Gloucester House.<br/>       23. Grenville Walk.<br/>       45. Harcourt's Alcove.<br/>       34. Harcourt Tower.<br/>       10. Harcourt Tower, Walk to,<br/>       13. Harcourt Tower, Walk to,<br/>         from the Beacon.<br/>       36. Harcourt Walk.<br/>       47. Herefordshire Beacon.<br/>       31. Hill Cottage.<br/>       21. Holly-mount.<br/>       41. Holywell.<br/>       18. Ivy Rock.<br/>       26. Knob's Delight.<br/>       17. Lambert's Walk.<br/>       75. Laurel Villa.<br/>       49. Ledbury-road.<br/>       68. Library-house.<br/>       50. Little Malvern.<br/>       82. Livery Stables.<br/>       22. Lodge.</p> | <p>65. Mason's Lodging house.<br/>       52. Mayplace.<br/>         9. Merrick's Walk.<br/>       60. Melton-house.<br/>       16. North-hill.<br/>       56. North Lodge.<br/>       78. Paradise-row.<br/>       61. Parks.<br/>       37. Perseverance hill.<br/>       38. Pinnacle.<br/>       62. Plumer's (Mrs.) House.<br/>       67. Post-office.<br/>       70. Pump-room and Baths.<br/>       42. Rock-house.<br/>       46. Rock-house Walk.<br/>       55. Ruby Cottage.<br/>       90. School of Industry.<br/>         2. Shrubbery-house.<br/>       44. South Lodge.<br/>       81. St. Ann's Cottage.<br/>       25. St. Ann's Delight, Seat upon,<br/>         6. St. Ann's Walk.<br/>         5. St. Ann's Well.<br/>         1. St. Ann's Well, Road to,<br/>       69. St. Edith's-house.<br/>       86. St. Edith's Walk.<br/>       33. Steps to the Village.<br/>       14. Sugar-loaf Hill.<br/>         9. Sugar-loaf, Walk to,<br/>       79. Sunday School.<br/>       15. Table-hill.<br/>       19. Talbot-walk.<br/>       73. Trafalgar-house.<br/>       59. 88. Turnpike-house.<br/>       51, 53. Upton-road.<br/>       24. Valley between the W. Bea-<br/>         con and North Hill.<br/>       83. Vicar's House.<br/>       80. Viranda Cottage.<br/>       40. Well-house.<br/>       35. Wiche.<br/>       57. Worcester road, from Led-<br/>         bury.<br/>       12. Worcestershire Beacon.<br/>         1. Worcestershire Beacon, Road<br/>         to.<br/>         4. Zig-zag Walk.</p> |
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DRIVE TO THE

**HEREFORDSHIRE BEACON.**<sup>47</sup>

That remarkable link in the chain of the Malvern Hills, which is designated the Herefordshire Beacon, is situated in the parish of Little Malvern, on the left of the Ledbury road, about four miles and a half from the village of Great Malvern, and about two miles northward from the ruins of Bransil Castle. Upon the crest of this Beacon, are the remains of one of the strongest HILL FORTRESSES in the kingdom; it is impossible for words to convey a complete idea of this strong hold; the works are too vast, the heights too unequal, and the base of the eminence too extensive. Many have unhesitatingly pronounced this Hill Fortress, parts of which are ruined by age, and marked with the scars and impressions of war, to be altogether of Roman origin. Others have attributed this stupendous work to the Britons. "Observe," say they, "the vast labour employed in it's construction; it's amazing belts of ramparts and trenches; it's great extent; it's well chosen situation, which commands what was anciently the only pass through the Malvern Hills; it's singular irregularity of form, and evident dissimilitude to the modes of fortification observed by the Danes, Romans, and the Saxons, all combine to give the origin of this important Fortress to British workmanship, under the renowned *Caractacus*.

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The general shape of that portion of the hill occupied by the remains of a vast entrenchment, approaches to an ellipsis, and the disposition of the banks and ditches, corresponds with that figure. The area of the centre and highest part, is an irregular parallelogram, measuring about sixty yards in it's longest diameter, and nearly forty in it's shortest. This is surrounded by a high and steep rampart of stones and earth, now covered with turf, and defended by a deep ditch. Considerably below, upon the declivity of the hill, ranging toward the south-west, or rather south-west by south, is a very extensive outwork or bastion, of an oval form, containing a sufficient area for the stowage, and even pasturage of horses and cattle. This is connected by means of a narrow slip of land running beneath the south-eastern side of the upper ditch, with a similar kind of bastion or outwork, ranging eastward, and manifestly intended for similar purposes. Both these works are surrounded by a high rampart and deep ditch, the former of which is from fifty to sixty feet high at present, and the latter from twelve to eighteen feet in depth, and from thirty to forty feet in width at the top; but those which surround the whole encampment, are in general, of larger dimensions, and particularly the ditch, which may originally have been wide enough at the bottom, to admit the passage of a chariot, a consideration of the first importance to a british army of those days. The ditch is excavated out of the hard rock, and the inclosed have evidently been levelled by art, as far as the natural shape of the eminence would admit. Still lower, upon the declivity are succes-

sive ranges of ramparts and ditches, very steep, deep and high, encircling the sides of the mountain and rendering it nearly, if not utterly inaccessible to an enemy, there being only one original entrance.

The circumference of the Beacon, is two thousand nine hundred and seventy yards, the length one thousand one hundred, and the entire camp or fortification is of such extent and strength that it is capable of admitting an army of at least twenty thousand men, within it's trenches, and the bastion contains an area sufficient for the stowage and pasturage of horses and cattle, and are of that construction that their firmness has not yielded to the efforts of seventeen centuries. These intrenchments are supposed to be the beginning of a line of works, which passed through a long extent of country, and were thrown up by the Britons and Romans, when Ostorius Scapula, who commanded under the emperor Claudius, subdued the Britons. The county of Hereford was one of the districts that composed the state of the ancient Silures. The inhabitants were a brave and martial people, who, in conjunction with the Ordovices, or inhabitants of North Wales, retarded the progress of the Roman arms for a considerable time, and remained independent of the Roman government for several years after their eastern neighbours had submitted. It appears, that the grand object of all the operations of Ostorius, was the conquest of these nations, which had chosen for their commander the brave and noble Caractacus, in whom the Romans met with a powerful opponent. This famous soldier was possessed of all the requisites of an experi-



anced warrior ; and although possessed of inferior forces, he continued, for above nine years to oppose and harrass the Romans : till at length he was totally routed and taken prisoner. There appears little doubt but this strong position on the Malvern Hills was occupied by him.

The Rev. Dr. Card, Vicar of Great Malvern, in an able and learned tract, intituled, " A Dissertation on the Hereford Beacon," has adduced convincing reasons in favour of the probability of these conjectures. (See page 17 to 22.) This ingenious work is concluded as follows. " It was upon this spot then, now generally known by the name of the Herefordshire Beacon, that I may venture to assert, if the positive concurrent testimonies above cited, are allowed to have their due weight, that the great Caractacus lingered with the high wrought purpose of transmitting to his countrymen the most precious of all inheritances, the memory of his virtues.

It was on this spot the lion of Britain, unweaned and roused from his native woods, before his sinews were knit, or the age of his strength was arrived, awaited for a time the Roman hunter in zenith of his might, and even in his feeblest infancy, burst through the toils set for him, preferring the prospect of destruction, to the abasement of an ignominious safety. A place consecrated by these varied and interesting associations, clothed with every title that can enoble, exalt, and endear it to the heart of the British patriot, cannot but be regarded with the deepest veneration, standing as a striking, and imposing monument, to record the heroism of those



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who were willing to die for their country's freedom." It may be readily imagined, that Caractacus did not abandon such a fortification without trying every stratagem which his fertile talents could suggest, to allure the enemy out of his country. When, however, all hope of accomplishing this most desirable purpose was fled, his alternatives were, immediate battle, or retreat among the Ordovices. The abandonment of this post, therefore, will be thought to reflect equal credit upon his patriotism and military judgment; for as Caractacus retreated, Ostorius advanced, thus drawing the Romans to a place advantageously formed for defence. Antiquaries and historians have differed greatly respecting the spot upon which this important battle was fought. According to Camden, it took place upon *Caer-Caradoc*, near Church Stretton, in Shropshire; but General Roy has suggested *Coxwall Knoll*, situated in a beautiful valley, near *Brampton Brian*, as the scene of action.

The views from the summit of this majestic work, include a vast extent of country, and Herefordshire from this height, assumes a very different character, from that of the contiguous districts of Worcester and Gloucester. It appears to be composed of an immense continuation of oblong conical and irregular hills, principally covered with fine timber; the deep shadows of its luxuriant foliage, projecting over the most beautiful vales, abounding with orchards, cornfields, and hop-grounds. The distance to the west is finely marked, by the range of the *Black Mountains*, and the hills

of Radnorshire. The prospects to the east and south-east are yet more extensive, including a very large proportion of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, which appears spread out before the sight, variegated by all the charms of nature and cultivation. The Herefordshire Beacon itself is most eminently conspicuous, for many miles, and forms an object of uncommon grandeur. Along the side of the hill, about the extent of half a mile, there is a very good walk. From this eminence, on the west side, you have a distinct view of Eastnor Castle.

#### DRIVE TO EASTNOR CASTLE.<sup>35</sup>

This modern mansion, the magnificent seat of *Earl Somers*, is situated in the county of Hereford, distant about eight miles from the village of Great Malvern, and about two miles from Ledbury. It is situated upon the northern end of an eminence, near the site of an ancient mansion. The approach to it is, perhaps the finest in England, being through an avenue of three miles of road, composed of fine woody country, where the juniper tree, the oak, and other trees form an umbrageous shelter over the domains of their noble owner. The lodge is nearly at the foot of the Herefordshire Beacon, through which you enter on the ridge-way, which commands some beautiful scenery. This has been supposed one of the ancient Roman roads, but it probably is a production of nature, very little, if at all, assisted by art. The castle designed by Robert Smirke, exhibits a

fine specimen of baronial dignity; and with the exterior of the gothic, includes within, the conveniences of modern and elegant comfort. It's front opens upon a broad terrace. The castle is surrounded by a moat filled with water, and crossed by a bridge. At each end are circular bastions or towers, which, with the fine centre, have a grand and romantic effect. The projecting declivities of the Malvern Hills and other eminences, with a profusion of woad which environs it, produce a sublime appearance; in the front arch of the porch are engraved in gothic characters,

AB ANNO MDCCCXII JACTIS ES TEM-  
 PORE FUNDAMENTIS ASQUE AD AN-  
 NUM MDCCCXXIV HOC CASTELLUM  
 ŒDIFICABAT JOH<sup>s</sup>. S. COMES SOMERS.

The gardens are laid out with great taste, the park is very extensive, in which is a very beautiful GROTTTO, composed of moss, spars, and shells. The windows contain some very fine paintings on glass, by Lady Caroline Eastnor. Upon one of the highest eminences in the vicinity, distant about half a mile from the castle is an OBELISK, rising ninety feet from it's base, built about the year 1812, by Earl Somers.

The eastern and western sides are inscribed to the memory of *John Lord Somers*, baron of Evesham, Lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of William the third, and president of the council of Queen Anne, who died a bachelor.

The southern side is inscribed to the memory of *James Cocks*, ensign in the Guards; who, before he had attained the age of twenty, fell, fighting for

his country, in the battle of St. Cas, upon the coast of France, A. D. 1768.

The northern side is to the memory of the *Honourable Edward Charles Cocks*, eldest son of Earl Somers, who fell under the Duke of Wellington, before Burgos, at the age of twentysix, respected, beloved, and regretted.

This Obelisk is seen at a great distance and is a grand feature in the midst of a most romantic and varied country.

Eastnor Castle is open to the public, every Tuesday, from eleven to five o'clock, and is a delightful morning drive.

#### DRIVE TO LEDBURY.<sup>50</sup>

On leaving the western side of the Malvern Hills, the road passes along a low valley. Towards three miles from Ledbury, on the descent, from the Herefordshire Beacon, stands BARTON COURT, the seat of *Nicholas Peyton*, esq. At a mile from Ledbury, the road ascends the chain of hills on the eastern side of that town, and winds through them to its entrance. Seated upon an eminence, overlooking the town, is UPPERHALL, the residence of the *Rev. Reginald Pyndar*. Ledbury is near the centre of this chain, at the head of a pleasant and extensive valley, and were it not in the vicinity of the celebrated scenery of Malvern, would not fail to attract the attention of the traveller. These hills extend about five miles in a direction parallel with those of Malvern, and are, for the most part, cov-



ered with groves and coppice woods, which supply to the lover of the "wildly devious walk," a variety of delightful excursions, and afford a succession of the richest and most picturesque views, of which the Malvern hills, in groupes, continually changing, present some of the most striking. A view, however, of a superior kind, is seen from BROADLOW, which rises immediately above the town, and may be distinguished by a clump of fir trees upon it's knoll. The ascent to this spot is easy, and while resting on the verdant brow, the the delighted beholder must feel the truth of Dyer's poetical description of this favoured district.

Pleasant Seluria, land of various views!  
 Hills, rivers, woods and lawns, and purple groves!  
 Pomacious, mingling with the circling growth  
 Of tendril hops, that flaunt upon their poles!

THE FLEECE.

The Town of Ledbury, is eight miles distant from Great Malvern, and four from the base of the Beacon camp. It is equi-distant, sixteen miles from the cities of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester. The principal streets are spacious, and it contains many respectable houses and handsome shops. The Church is a large fabric, apparently of great antiquity, and exhibits several interesting monuments, both ancient and modern. The interior has been recently much improved; the pews have been newly constructed, the galleries more commodiously arranged, and a new organ set up, the whole at a cost of two thousand pounds, supplied by voluntary donations. The alter has also been ornamented by a well executed copy of the last supper of Leonardo da Vinci, which reflects



the highest credit on the talents of Mr. Ballard, the artist by whom it was executed. Upon the northern side of the Church, but detached by a narrow avenue, stands a Tower, surmounted by an elegant spire. In the centre of the town, is the ancient HOSPITAL, and CHAPEL OF ST. CATHERINE, founded in the thirteenth century, by *Hugh Folliot*, bishop of Hereford, for the maintenance of six widowers and four widows, which has been lately in part, rebuilt from a design made by Robert Smirke, esq. The increased funds of the charity, will enable the trustees to maintain an additional number of inmates. At the distance of nine feet from the building, stands the remains of a range of houses called the BUTCHER'S-ROW, which lately occupied the whole extent of the front: this row originally consisted of fifteen dwellings, but in the year 1820, a subscription was commenced, for the purpose of purchasing and removing the row, which has so far succeeded as to enable the promoters of the design to take down eight of the houses, and the inhabitants are now engaged in procuring an act of parliament, for removing the remaining buildings, and for the general improvement of the town. When the structure shall be completed, and the whole of the unsightly row removed, the town will be not altogether unworthy of the beautiful country which surrounds it. The clothing trade, formerly carried on, to a considerable extent in Ledbury, has been discontinued. Much cider and perry, the produce of the neighbouring orchards, is refined here, and sent to all parts of the kingdom. There is a Canal from the

Severn, to a wharf near this place ; but the supply of water is rather uncertain.

A mile westward of the town, is an eminence, called WALLHILLS, clothed with fine forest trees, and copice wood. Upon it's southern bank, is a CAMP of considerable extent, supposed to be of Roman construction. The area contains about thirty acres ; it's form is nearly triangular. The avenues into it, with their projecting bastions, and the whole line of ramparts, are in fine preservation. The walk round this relic of ancient warfare is very interesting. Delightful prospects appear at every turn ; and the deep glen, the gloomy wild, or the more extended view, alternately attract attention. The view from the eastern side, is particularly admired, where the buildings of the town, the venerable church, it's lofty spire, woods hanging upon the varied steeps, and the Herefordshire Beacon, appearing between a breach of the nearer hills, with it's deeply furrowed brow, frowning upon the lesser heights, present a scene beautifully varied.

There is another CAMP at Haffield, about two miles from Ledbury, upon the Gloucester road, of less extent. The face of the adjacent country presents an intermixture of pasture and tillage lands. The orchards that are richly scattered around, have been long pre-eminent, and in the blossoming season, give the gayest appearance to the scenery, which blooms another Eden ; while the vast number of forest trees, undeformed by the axe of the pruner, complete the luxuriance that swells around. Amid this profusion of nature, many men of fortune have fixed their residences. The

noble Castle of Earl Somers, and the Mansion of E. M. Barrett, esq. from their contiguity to the Malvern Hills, have been already noticed. The Mansion of *John Biddulph, esq.* near the entrance from Worcester, into the town, presents a specimen of the architecture of the sixteenth century. The proprietor, by one of whose ancestors the house was built, has recently repaired it, preserving the original outline, and has added an additional front, with several handsome apartments facing the park. This piece of ground is of considerable extent, presenting a most pleasing succession of hill and lawn, adorned with the finest forest trees, and affording a variety of charming views.

At a short distance from the town, upon the road leading to Gloucester, is UNDERDOWN HOUSE, the residence of *Richard Webb, esq.*, a handsome free-stone building, upon a cheerful elevation, commanding an extensive prospect, and backed by a range of fine woodlands. Two miles further, the new-built mansion of *William Gordon, esq.* is situated at the foot of Haffield Camp, before noticed, and is not visible from the road. The structure is elegant, designed by Mr. Smirke. The extensive prospects from the banks above the house are delightful. BROMSBERROW PLACE, the seat of *Osman Ricardo, esq.*, formerly the property of the Yates' family, is seen a little further; and at seven miles on the same road, DOWN HOUSE, belonging to — *Dowdeswell, esq.*

Upon the road leading to Ross, at four miles distance, HELLENS, the residence of *Edward Walwyn, esq.*, lies at the foot of Marcle hill, and a little

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beyond, upon it's southern declivity, is **HOMHOUSE**, the seat of *Colonel Money*. Near the northern extremity of this hill, is the *Wonder*, so called, from a large piece of ground, nearly two acres, having moved down the hill, and left a considerable chasm. This phenomenon happened in the reign of Elizabeth, as already noticed.

The remains of **KINNASTON CHAPEL**, which was overturned and buried under the shifting soil, were recently discovered by some workmen who were raising stone upon the spot.

**MAINSTONE**, the seat of *John Johnstone*, esq. stands near the road to Hereford, and upon a branch leading from the same road, are the mansions of the *Rev. William Hopton*, at **CANONFROM COURT**, and of *Edward Poole*, esq. at the **HOMEND**. The two last mentioned handsome edifices are not seen from the main road, on account of the intervening hills. The Homend has been lately newly fronted, from a design of Mr. Smirke.



## EXCURSION TO WORCESTER.<sup>1</sup>

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The visitors of Malvern, will find a drive to Worcester, a delightful morning excursion ; the whole distance being distinguished by interesting objects. On each side the road, the eye is continually delighted by expansive meadows, spotted with cattle ; rising hills ; fruitful orchards ; elegant hop plantations ; gardens, pleasant mansions, and extensive pleasure-grounds. About the distance of two miles and a half, is **NEWLANDS**, where you find a small Chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard. It was formerly a grange or farm, belonging to the Priory of Great Malvern. This place contains an assemblage of rural villas. About five miles from Malvern, is **POWICK**, anciently the seat of John Beauchamp, advanced to the dignity of Baron, by Henry the seventh. This village is memorable also, as having given birth to the illustrious *Dr. Wall*, who excelled in the professional sciences of Therapeutics and Chemistry. From it's agreeable situation, Powick is become the residence of many respectable families, whose houses are generally remarkable for neatness, commanding extremely rich and beautiful prospects. Among the most elegant houses, that, belonging to the heirs of William Russell, esq. is the most conspicuous, standing on the left of the road to Malvern. This place gave name to a Deanery. Near the bridge is a beautiful meadow,



stretching to the extent of one hundred acres, and near it, is the pleasing village of WICK, so denominated, from the Saxon word Wick, or Creek, in consequence of it's proximity to the Teme, which terminates it's winding course in the Severn, at a short distance hence. Next occurs the neat and healthy village of ST. JOHN'S, consisting, principally, of a single street, in which are many respectable and well built houses. It is the favourite country residence of many of the citizens of Worcester; it's contiguity being a primary recommendation. On this side, you have a grand view of the city, the spire of St. Andrew's Church, rising one hundred and fifty-five feet from it's base, the point seeming to diminish into air. The venerable Cathedral, with it's pinnacles and lofty tower, form prominent objects. Besides these, eight other churches are visible. Barr, Flight and Barr's China Manufactory, upon the opposite bank of the Severn, attracts notice. The noble Bridge across the Severn, next occurs; begun in July 25, 1771, and opened to the public, Sep. 7, 1781. Upon it's centre to the north, is the head of Sabrina, and on it's south, the city arms. Upon the stone tablets in the centre of the bridge, is inscribed the name of John Gwynn, the architect. This handsome stone structure, consists of five semicircular arches, springing five feet above the lowest water; the diameter of the centre arch, is forty-one feet, the extent of the bridge, from bank to bank, is about two hundred and seventy feet; it's width between the parapets, nearly twenty-five feet. It is said to have cost twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and

forty-three pounds. At the western end, stand two ornamental toll-houses. The view of this bridge from Broad-street, is uncommonly fine, forming a foreground to the Malvern hills.

Worcestershire is situated in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Worcester, in the Oxford circuit. It pays nine parts of the land-tax, and contributed in the year 1801, the sum of £87367 towards the maintenance of it's poor. It's greatest length is about forty-four miles from north-east to south-west, and it's greatest breadth, about twenty-nine miles east and west circumference, including the projecting parts, about two hundred and fifty miles, and exclusive of them, about one hundred and twenty-four miles. Contains five hundreds, one hundred and fifty-two parishes, five hundred villages, eight market towns, three boroughs, and one city. Sends to parliament nine members; viz. two for the shire, two for the city of Worcester, two for Evesham, two for Droitwich, and one for Bewdley. The chief commodities are corn, hops, wool, cloth, cheese, salt, cider, and perry. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Teme, the Stour, and the Arrow. The city of Worcester was founded at an extremely remote period, but to what people it owes it's origin, is unknown. It is recorded, that when this kingdom was invaded by the Danes, that the city was plundered and laid in ashes by those relentless conquerors. When, however, the memorable victory gained by *Alfred* and his victorious army, over these usurpers, rescued the nation from this foreign yoke, *Ethelred*, viceroy of the Wie-

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cians, and his wife Ethelfreda, daughter of the Great Alfred, induced the inhabitants to return and rebuild their ancient habitations, by granting them many privileges. In 1040, it was again destroyed, by order of Hardicanute, because the inhabitants opposed the imposition of a heavy tax. We find in Domesday Book, that about forty years afterwards, Worcester had risen to some degree of wealth and consequence, having a mint. Under William the conqueror and his son Rufus, the inhabitants of Worcester were distinguished for their loyalty. In June 1113, this city, with all its churches, together with the cathedral-church, were consumed by fire, and one monk, and two servants and fifteen citizens, perished in the flames. In November 1133, great part of this city was again burnt down by casual fire. King Stephen, in the fifteenth year of his reign, marched against the city of Worcester, and after a successful assault, reduced it to ashes; but he did not find the reduction of the Castle, to which he laid siege, equally easy, for after many fruitless efforts, he abandoned it, leaving the forts he erected upon Henwick Hill, to the north-west of the city, and upon Digley to the south-east, of which traces still remain. In 1214, King John held his chief synod at this city, at which the barons and others put in their claims, demanding redress, with no small urgency. Shortly after, the king was obliged to subscribe his name to that memorable charter, which is the groundwork of our present constitution, and justly denominated Magna Charta. Worcester suffered materially during the civil wars between

the houses of York and Lancaster. In 1486, the city endured much from it's adherence to Henry the seventh, during Lord Lovell's Rebellion. In the turbulent reign of *Charles the first*, the city suffered all the dire effects which civil contentions entail on mankind. Worcester had, indeed, been long uniformly attached to the royal cause, which involved it in the most calamitous sufferings. This city became in succession, the refuge of the contending parties; and her inhabitants, even at the present remote period, shudder with horror at the recollection of the sufferings of their ancestors. The royalists, unable to retain possession of the city, were compelled to abandon it to the pillage of the parliamentary force, and to this day, vestiges of their impiety are visible in the mutilated monuments of the cathedral. During the remainder of the contest, this city experienced a variety of changes, each attended with a repetition of injury. The memorable battle of Worcester, seemed to bring the fortunes of the royalists to ruin.

The Cathedral is a magnificent structure, and presents a grand and venerable appearance. It's form is that of a double cross, displaying the grand features of the gothic style. The proportions of the exterior are upon a grand scale, the length from east to west being three hundred and ninety-five feet in the interior; length of the choir, one hundred and twenty-four feet; breadth of the nave and aisle, seventy-eight feet; height of the choir, sixty-eight feet; of the nave, sixty-six feet. The tower, which is two hundred feet high, rises from the great cross aisle, and is ornamented at the cor-



ners by four lofty pinnacles and elegant battlements of light open work. Much curious workmanship may be seen upon the various sides of the tower, as well as in some ancient statues. The interior of this cathedral is highly interesting, from the numerous monuments which it contains. The most noted, is that of King John, situated at the upper end of the choir, near the altar. Upon it, is a representation of that monarch, wearing a crown, with the inscription,

JOHANNES REX ANGLIÆ,

but much defaced. In his right hand is a sceptre, now broken, and in his left, which is stretched by his side, is a sword, the point whereof, enters the mouth of a lion, which lies at his feet. Or, and below, in eight several panes, gules, three lions passant, gardant, or, "So shineth he," all in gold. Small statues of the Bishops, Oswald and Wolstan, are placed recumbent on each side. This tomb being supposed to be a cenotaph, the dean and chapter had determined on it's removal, but on opening the tomb, on Monday, July 17, 1797, the royal remains were found, placed in the coffin, exactly as the figure upon the top of the tomb represented. The coffin is of the stone from Higley, and wholly unlike that of which the tomb is constructed. It is laid upon the pavement of the choir, without being let into it; it's original covering is the stone, upon which the effigy is cut, The confusion occasioned by the crowds, who came to see the remains of the king, rendered it necessary to shut up the object of their curiosity. On the evening of the second day, the tomb was restored



to it's former situation. On the right of the altar, is Prince Arthur's Chapel, with the tomb of the Prince, who was elder brother to Henry the eighth. This is the most curious part of the Cathedral. The decorations consist of five orders of images, with the arms of England and other symbols of royalty. The top is terminated in an arched roof, curiously fretted. In the centre is a pendant. Upon the boss, is the arms of the Prince of Wales, carved in stone. Beneath this is his tomb, of fine marble, having round it's uppermost verge, the following inscription :

HERE LYETH BURIED PRINCE ARTHUR, THE FIRST BEGOTTEN SONNE OF THE RIGHTE RENOWNED KING HENRY THE SEAV-ENTHE, WHICH NOBLE PRINCE DEPARTED OUT OF THIS TRANSITORY LIFE AT T THE CASTLE OF LUDLOWE IN THE SEAVEN-TEENTH YERE OF HIS FATHER'S RAYGNE AND IN THE YERE OF OUR LORDE GOD ON THOUSOND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO.

In our Lady's chapel are the tombs of St. Oswald and Wulstan. In the northern transept in the great aisle is a most magnificent monument to the memory of that eminent prelate, Dr. John Hough, by Roubilliac. This is a masterly specimen of sculpture. The taste and skill displayed, both in the design and execution, reflect no small degree of credit on the artist. In the southern transept, a little to the left of Bishop Johnson's bust, is a magnificent monument, to the memory of that venerable and pious divine, Bishop Maddox. Upon the front of the monument is represented, in basso relievo, the parable of the Samaritan ; above, is a figure of conjugal fidelity, leaning in a melancholy posture, with one hand resting upon an inverted hymenial torch. This figure is as large

as life. Near the end of the south aisle, is an elegant white marble monument, to the memory of Richard Solly, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, who died at Malvern, Sep. 13, 1803, in his thirty-third year. It represents his widow bending in grief, her arm and head resting upon a sarcophagus, upon which is inscribed in small gold letters :

ABSENT FROM THE BODY, BUT PRESENT WITH THE LORD.

She holds an infant daughter in her lap, one older is standing by her, with a son kneeling, their hands joined. The whole forms a striking illustration of domestic calamity. There are besides these, about sixty other fine monuments, but we have noticed these as peculiarly interesting and beautiful. In the library adjoining are some ancient manuscripts. Two sextons alternately attend daily, to shew the Cathedral. The Bishop's Palace stands near the Cathedral, in a most commanding situation, upon the bank of the Severn, which flows at the bottom of the garden. Modern improvements have made considerable alterations in it's appearance ; originally, it was surrounded with embattled walls. Bishop Giffard obtained a royal licence from King Henry, in 1270, to fortify and inclose it, but it's present front is the work of Bishop Stillingfleet. The most modern renovation was in 1788, when it was prepared for his late Majesty, who, with the Queen and several branches of the family, made it their residence during their visit to Worcester. The public buildings are numerous and worthy the dignity of the city. The Guildhall in the High-street, is esteemed the most elegant and magnificent

in the Kingdom. In the council chamber, is a portrait of his late Majesty, presented by him to the corporation. There are also in the hall below, some other good paintings, among which, are those of the lord Keeper, Coventry and Thomas Winnington, esq., the latter is esteemed a master-piece by connoisseurs. THE PROCELAIN WORKS carried on at Worcester, are considered the first in the kingdom. Messrs. Barr, with the greatest liberality, furnish tickets of admission, for viewing the process, on application at their house, No. 45, High-street; and cards of admission to Mr. Chamberlain's procelain works, may be had, No. 59, High-street. To view Mr. Grainger's works, apply at the house nearly opposite the Hop-market. There are here, two very old and well established Banks. The old bank is situate in the High-street, under the firm of Messrs. Berwick, Lechemere, Wall and Isaac; the other, that of Messrs. Farley, Johnson, Turner and Owen. Attendance is given at each of these Banks, for transaction of business, from ten to three.

See further, "A Concise History of the City and Suburbs of Worcester;" printed and sold by T. Eaton, price 3s. 6d.

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**NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S  
SEATS,  
IN THE VICINITY OF MALVERN.**

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Stimulated by gratitude, for favours indeliably impressed on the mind, the author may be pardoned for paying a first attention to

**STOKE EDITH PARK,<sup>49</sup>**

the hospitable, elegant and beautiful seat of *Edward Foley*, esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Edward Foley, who represented the county of Worcester, in many successive parliaments, and grandson of Thomas, the second Lord Foley, is situated sixteen miles from Malvern, on the road to Hereford. This seat derived it's name from the dedication of the church to St. Editha, daughter to King Egbert. The family of the Wallwains, during the reigns of Edward the second and third, were lords of this manor, and patrons of the church. We cannot find any record of it's continuance in this family; but in Henry the eighth's time, Sir John Lingen possessed it by marriage. The heirs and executors of Sir Henry Lingen, sold it during the sixteenth century, to Thomas Foley, esq., by whom it was bequeathed to his second son, Paul, who represented the city of Hereford, in the reigns of Charles the



second, 1678; James the second, 1688; William and Mary, 1690. It continued the chief residence of the Foley family, while they remained younger branches; but when they succeeded to the mansion and estate at Witley, in Worcestershire, they made that their residence, and their estate was left to the second son, the honourable Edward Foley, above mentioned. The present house is a very handsome brick and stone building, erected near the site of the former mansion, by Paul Foley, esq., ancestor to the present possessor. The architecture is of the reigns of William and Mary and Anne. It was completed in the reign of the latter. This edifice is of most excellent workmanship, and the interior has much to recommend it, as an object of minute investigation to the visiter of taste. The grand entrance-hall and staircase are painted with allegorical subjects, by Sir James Thornhill. The ceiling is particularly fine, and in very excellent preservation. The situation is delightful; no description can give an adequate idea of the park, and great diversity of charming and highly picturesque views, seen from different points in the many extensive drives, rides and walks it contains; passing from hill to vale, through winding paths, occasionally overhung with groves of the noblest timber trees. The view through these lofty oaks, upon the summit of the park, presents a variety of gratifying objects, with many pleasing varieties of the meanderings of the Wye, with its adjoining beauties, which cannot fail of affording an ample treat to an admirer of natural landscape.



Amid Silurian plains, fair **Stoke!** the muse  
 Stays her excursive wing, thee to survey,  
 Seated in pleasantness. Around thee, lo!  
 Rich vales, enclosures, rivers, woods, and hills,  
 In prodigal variety are seen.  
 Thy pride, exuberant Hereford! (of shires  
 The loveliest,) 'tis to boast **Editha's** lawns  
 Most lovely; on whose pure aerial heights,  
 Rapt vision roams unwearied, sweetly woo'd  
 By nature's countless charms. Nor resting finds,  
 Nor resting needs, the gladly-roving eye.  
 August 12, 1823. L. BOOKER, L. L. D.

In fine, the facade of this elegant seat, it's extensive shrubberies, the spire of the parish church, the handsome parsonage, the neat village, and the park richly clothed with fine timber trees, in the back ground, rising to a considerable height above the mansion, demands the pen of a Milton, and the pencil of a Claud, or a Turner, to do it justice.

### HANLEY CASTLE.<sup>19</sup>

I may not well forget, while tracing round  
 These spacious scenes, where Hanley Castle stood.  
 Now not one stone remains to claim the sigh  
 Of passing man; save when the hollow winds,  
 Bending the nightshade's head, or nettle, rank,  
 Disclose some sculptur'd fragments green and damp,  
 And half immured in earth. But tho' this pile  
 Hath fallen long, yet fancy still delights  
 To wake the busy scenes of ancient days,  
 —All is gone!  
 Past like a dream! and Beauchamp too is gone!  
 The great, the gallant Beauchamp, known no more.  
COTTLE.

Some say that *Edward Bonner*, Bishop of London, was born in Hanley Castle; others say in the parish of Hanley, at a house called **BONNER'S PLACE**, belonging to the family of the Lechemeres, whose ancestor was intimately acquainted with the

Bishop, and received many favours, in return for kindnesses shewn to him in his childhood.

The way to Hanley lies across the Chase, by the Upton road, distant about seven miles from Great Malvern.

### BRANSIL CASTLE.

Upon the western declivity of Malvern Hill, about a mile and a half from Eastnor Castle, are the ruins of Bransil Castle, the property of *Earl Somers*, purchased by Sir Charles Cocks, father to earl Somers. A great part of one of the towers, is the only vestage remaining of this venerable structure. It was defended by a double ditch, faced with stone.

Mr. Cottle has beautifully animadverted on this subject, as follows.

A musing melancholy fills the mind,  
 As we behold where Bransil turrets stood,  
 How are the days gone by! how changed the scene!  
 Since circled by a vast and rich domain,  
 It's towers arose! majestic moated round,  
 And made to bear the assault of ages! now  
 The neighbouring shepherd scarce can point the place,  
 Where once it stood! significant of man!  
 To teach his race the great, the solemn truth,  
 What shades they are, what shadows they pursue.

### MADDERSFIELD,<sup>5</sup>

the seat of the right hon. *Earl Beauchamp*, is only three miles from Malvern, situated to the right of the road leading to Worcester. The way to it, is by Newland Green, passing Newland Chapel on the right. A level road conducts you to a handsome park-gate, whence a winding road leads to

the small chapel of Maddersfield, so completely embosomed with trees, that nothing but the turret and spire are seen at a distance. Tho' very small, it has double aisles, and the interior is extremely neat, retaining an antique character. Maddersfield was anciently a manor, belonging to the abbot of Westminster, and once the residence of the ancient families of the Bracys. Joan Bracy, heiress of this family, married Thomas Lygon, of Norman origin. By this marriage the name of Bracy was lost and that of Lygon succeeded. The moat still sleeps along the walls, the foundation of which are laid in the water; an antique bridge still leads to the gateway, and it's appendants a gothic arch, grated doors and spandrilled roof. These serve to remind us of iron-clad knights, milk-white palfreys, the rousing horn, the minstrel's lay. The house has been much modernized, but still retains somewhat of the ancient baronical castle. A vestibule introduces the hall, which is a lofty apartment, well preserved. Some modern painted glass throws a good light upon some pictures, by Fuseli. A dimly lighted gallery leads to the breakfast-room, which is elegant. The saloon contains a profusion of elegant painted glass. The two drawing rooms are very superbly fitted up with marble slabs, cabinets of gilt brass and tortoiseshell, from the Garde-meuble of Louis 16. The walls of the dining-room are crimson, with white pannels and ornaments, and classical medalions chiaroscuro. Over the chimney-piece is a very handsome flower-piece. The candelabra are elegant. This apartment leads to the orangery, whence the grounds appear with

great effect. A staircase leads to the winter drawing-room, which is hung with great taste, and a profusion of rich miniatures adorn it's walls. The long gallery is that of the unimproved mansion, and it is preserved in it's original state. It contains a profusion of pictures, books, busts, china, &c. The King's room is a plain simple bed-chamber, where tradition says, King Charles the second slept, the night before the battle of Worcester. The state bed-room contains an elegant bed, the quilt and furniture of which were worked by Queen Anne and the Dutchess of Marlborough. The appartments have been greatly divested of their gloomy grandeur, and present a cheerful appearance. The windows command a delightful prospect of Malvern Hills, with the village of Great Malvern at their base. The woodland scenery is extremely beautiful, and the park is agreeably diversified by some pieces of water. It should be remarked that Maddersfield is not permitted to be shewn, on account of the family being generally at home, and it's vicinity to a watering-place, would cause great interruption, It has been seen only by particular indulgence. There is another road to Maddersfield, by going down the end of Bernard's Green,<sup>6</sup> to the left. Both of the drives are very pleasing. You see the hills and village of Malvern to great advantage, as you pass the green. We would advise the visiter to drive by Newland's Green, and return back to the village by Bernard's Green. The distance from Malvern to Maddersfield by each road is nearly equal.



BLACKMORE PARK.<sup>7</sup>

is situated about two miles from Great Malvern. The road to it turns off to the right, from the top of Bernard's Green, It is the seat of *Thomas Hornyhold, esq.*, whose family is matrimonially allied to the Lygons, the Russels, and to most of the ancient families of consequence in the neighbourhood. During the wars, in the time of Charles the first, this family suffered severely, from their adherence to the royal cause, their estates being sequestered, and large quantities of timber cut down and sold, to reimburse the losses of an alderman of Worcester, who was an adherent of the republican party. The manor of Hanley and Blackmore Park, continues, however, in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hornyhold. The present house is an elegant residence, surrounded by a rich demesne, well wooded with fine elms; and tho' comparatively low, as respects the adjoining scenery, it commands extensive prospects. As a picturesque object, it would have appeared to greater advantage, if the fine timber in the park had not been planted so formally, the beauty of the landscape being enriched by some large pieces of water, in it's immediate vicinity.

## RHYDD.

About four miles from the village and near to the Severn, you find the hospitable mansion of *Sir*



*Anthony Lechemere*, Bart., standing upon rising ground. It is a prominent object on both sides the river, and a noble wood, to the south of the house, stretches along the cliff which overhangs the river, commanding numberless rich and extensive views. The towers and spires of Worcester, appear in the distance to the north, forming a pleasing termination to the prospect. Near to it is

#### DRAKE'S PLACE,

the seat of *John Allen*, esq. The road lies down Bernard's Green.

#### SEVERN END

is a little to the left of the former; the comfortable residence of *Mr. Larkin*, whose house you arrive at, through what is called the Rhydd Green.

#### DRIPSHILL,<sup>9</sup>

is the rural and picturesque abode of *Mr. Eyere*.

Over these, at the distance of thirteen miles, rise the woods, plantations, white rotundo and gothic church of

#### CROOME,<sup>10</sup>

the seat of the *Earl of Coventry*. This elegant modern mansion, where the powers of art and the skill of Brown, have reigned uncontroledly, certainly requires an excursion. From an insipid

level have been raised, wood and ornamental buildings. Water has been commanded to flow, dales to sink, and hills to rise. Brown indeed has been complimented, but these improvements were produced by the genius of it's proprietor. The road through Severn Stoke is the best approach. An elegant modern Temple, supported by plain doric pillars, is presently descried, as a leading object. Then occur the park; to the right, the parish church, the park-gate, handsome lodges, and an elegant bridge. The house is plain, rather than magnificent, but the interior is highly interesting. The saloon contains some fine portraits; the drawing-room, a landscape by Claude Lorraine, an exquisite Madona, two Cleopatras, two Venuses, &c., and is remarkable for it's exquisitely fine gobeline tapestry. The library contains some antique models. The hall is supported by elegant columns, and the floor is of superb marble. The long room contains an extensive gallery, and commands a fine view of the lake and grounds, with walks, well traced through lawns, shrubberies, plantations, statues, grottos, &c. During the tour of the grounds we catch delightful prospects. The Bredon Hills, surmounted by it's monument, and the Broadway Hills, bearing a lofty gothic tower. To the right, the horizon is formed, by the Coteswold Hills, rising over Upton, Tewkesbury, and Cheltenham.

## HOPE END,

the seat of *E. M. Barret*, esq., is situated about six

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miles from the village of Malvern, upon the right of the Ledbury road, in a retired valley, in the parish of Colwall. The architecture of the mansion, is in the eastern style, and many of the apartments are highly finished. The house is nearly surrounded with eminences, but to the south, the scenery is extensive and beautiful. In the front of the house are some fine pieces of water, and upon the banks, a variety of fine shrubs and evergreens. From the windows on one side of the house, is a very large projection of rock, which the taste of the owner has highly ornamented with a fine collection of plants. There is a subterraneous passage from the house, leading to the garden. In the deer-park, which is not very extensive, is an ash, said to be one of the largest in Great Britain.

### BRAND LODGE,

at the distance of two miles from Malvern Wells, is a neat house, the property of Mr. Bright. It's situation is upon the western declivity of the Malvern Hills, upon a plain, elevated above five hundred feet above the level. From this spot, is a fine view of CAMP HILL, which is about half a mile distant. The prospect from the Lodge is very extensive. The situation is not so bleak as might be expected from it's elevated situation, being sheltered from the eastern winds, by the Malvern Hills, and from the north, by woods. The front of the house is shaded with a range of evergreens.

Entrancing Malvern ! ah farewell ! for now  
Must I return to breathe polluted air ;  
To mix with men envelop'd in the cares  
Of this our world ; and be envelop'd too ;  
To hear their converse, how to meet with wealth,  
And prosperous fortune, and the little aims  
Of thrifty patience. With far other thoughts  
I join their throng, for I will love to think  
On you, dear mount ! and ponder on the joys  
This morn bestow'd, and say, pressing my heart,  
Than to review with memory's musing eye,  
Your lofty summit, mark it's subject vales,  
It's many scattered spires, and hamlets small,  
And hear the magic orisons of birds,  
Breaking the silence with their melody,  
Not sweeter to the nightly traveller's ear  
Sounds the soft lute.

COTTLE.

## PLANTS,

*Growing at Malvern and in the Neighbourhood.*

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- Aquilegia vulgaris*, wild columbine, in a thicket near the north western part of the hill towards Cowley park.
- Arenaria tenuifolia*, fine-leaved sandwort, Malvern hills.
- Campanula patula*, field bell-flower, Malvern.
- Chlora perfoliata*, perforated yellow-wort, side of Malvern chace.
- Colchicum autumnale*, meadow safron, Great Malvern.
- Cotyledon umbilicus*, common navelwort, upon rocks above Great Malvern.
- Digitalis purpurea*, purple foxglove, plentiful all over the hills. A variety with white flowers, occurs.
- Drosera rotundifolia*, round-leaved sundew, in one or two marshy spots, upon the eastern side of the hill.
- Fumaria claviculata*, white climbing fumitory, among the furze and thickets upon the eastern side of the hills.
- Galanthus nivalis*, snowdrop, at the foot of the Malvern hills, on the right of the road running below the camp.
- Helleborus viridis*, green hellebore, Malvern chace.
- Hypericum androsæmum*, tutsan, lanes at the foot of the Malvern hills.
- Lichen geographicus*, map lichen, granite rocks upon the top of the hills.
- Lichen islandicus*, upon rocks upon the top of the hill near the Witch.
- Lichen parellus*, crab's-eye lichen, granite rocks upon the hills.
- Lichen physodes*, upon the hills.



- ~~~~~
- Lichen plicatus*, matted tree-moss, in a dell, upon the branches of large oaks, Little Malvern.
- Lichen pustulatus*, blistered lichen, rocks upon the tops of the hills.
- Lichen rangiferinus*, rein-deer moss, among moss and turf, all over the hills.
- Lichen scrobiculatus*, warty lichen, upon rocks above Great Malvern.
- Lichen tenobiculatus*, rocks above Great Malvern.
- Mariantia polymorpha*, in a pool of water upon the western side of the hill, near Colwall.
- Myosurus minimus*, little mousetail, Malvern chace.
- Orchis bifolia*, butterfly orchis, Essington's wood.
- Orchis conopsea*, red handed orchis, upon the western side of the hills.
- Orchis ustulata*, dwarf orchis, in meadows about the foot of the hills.
- Pinguicula vulgaris*, common butterwort, in a marshy spot at the back of the hills, between the Witch and Malvern.
- Polygonum minus*, small creeping persicaria, gravel pit on Malvern chace.
- Potentilla verna*, spring cinquefoil, limestone rocks, upon the western side of the hill.
- Ranunculus lingua*, great spearwort, bogs, Malvern chace.
- Ranunculus parviflorus*, small flowered crowfoot, Malvern hills
- Satyrion viride*, frog orchis, in meadows about the foot the hills, both sides.
- Scirpus acicularis*, slender clubrush, on Malvern chace.
- Sedum album*, white flowered stonecrop, upon rocks by the side of the Malvern hills, above great Malvern.
- Serapius longifolia*, swampy meadows, on the borders of Malvern chace.

THE FOLLOWING TERMS  
OF  
SOUTHALL'S BOARDING-HOUSE,  
IN PRIVATE APARTMENTS,  
**LIBRARY, MALVERN,**

may serve to give the stranger some idea of the expenses,  
and accommodations.

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| TERMS.                                              | £. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Board, per Week, .....                              | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Bed Room, from 7s. to .....                         | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Lights, per Week, .....                             | 0  | 3  | 6  |
| Servant's Board, including Tea for Breakfast, ..... | 1  | 2  | 0  |
| Afternoon Tea, for upper Servants, .....            | 0  | 3  | 6  |
| Man Servant's Bed, .....                            | 0  | 3  | 6  |
| Separate Rooms, for diito, .....                    | 0  | 7  | 0  |
| Sitting-Room, from 14s. to .....                    | 1  | 5  | 0  |

## COACHES, &c.

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The Mail every day from Hereford, arrives at Malvern, passes through about half-past one, p. m. and proceeds to Worcester.

The Mail from Worcester to Hereford comes in at the Foley-arms, Malvern, where they take passengers, about half-past eleven. A. M.

Various other Coaches pass continually from Worcester through Malvern to Cheltenham, and back; from Hereford to Worcester; from Worcester to Carmarthen, through Ledbury, Hereford, Hay, Brecon, Llandoverly, Llandilo, meeting Coaches from Milford Haven; but they are liable to change their hours, so that the most correct account which could be given at present, might become incorrect in a few days.

Carts go regularly from Malvern to Worcester, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and return the same evening, with goods from Worcester, and such as are brought by the coaches, waggons and canals. The carters are very civil and attentive, and will execute any commission however trifling.

At the Inns in Malvern, elegant Carriages of various descriptions, and some of the best post-horses in the kingdom may be had.

The visiter may be supplied with Poneys, Donkeys and Donkey-Carriages, by the hour or day. The Donkeys are useful appendages in ascending the hills, being very sure footed. Indeed they are so perfectly safe, that in twelve years, we do not recollect one accident, occasioned by a Donkey.

# NAMES OF PERSONS

WHICH OCCUR IN THIS WORK.

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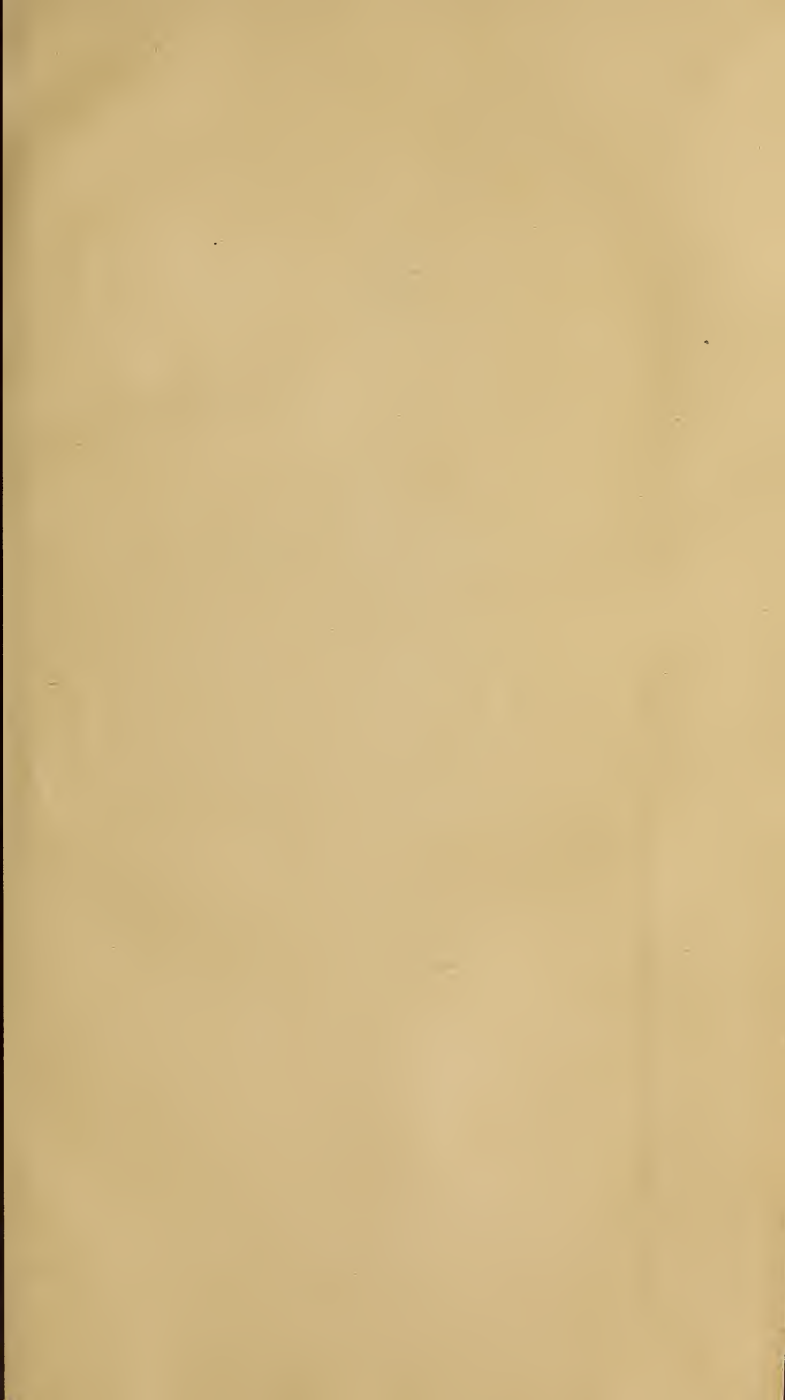


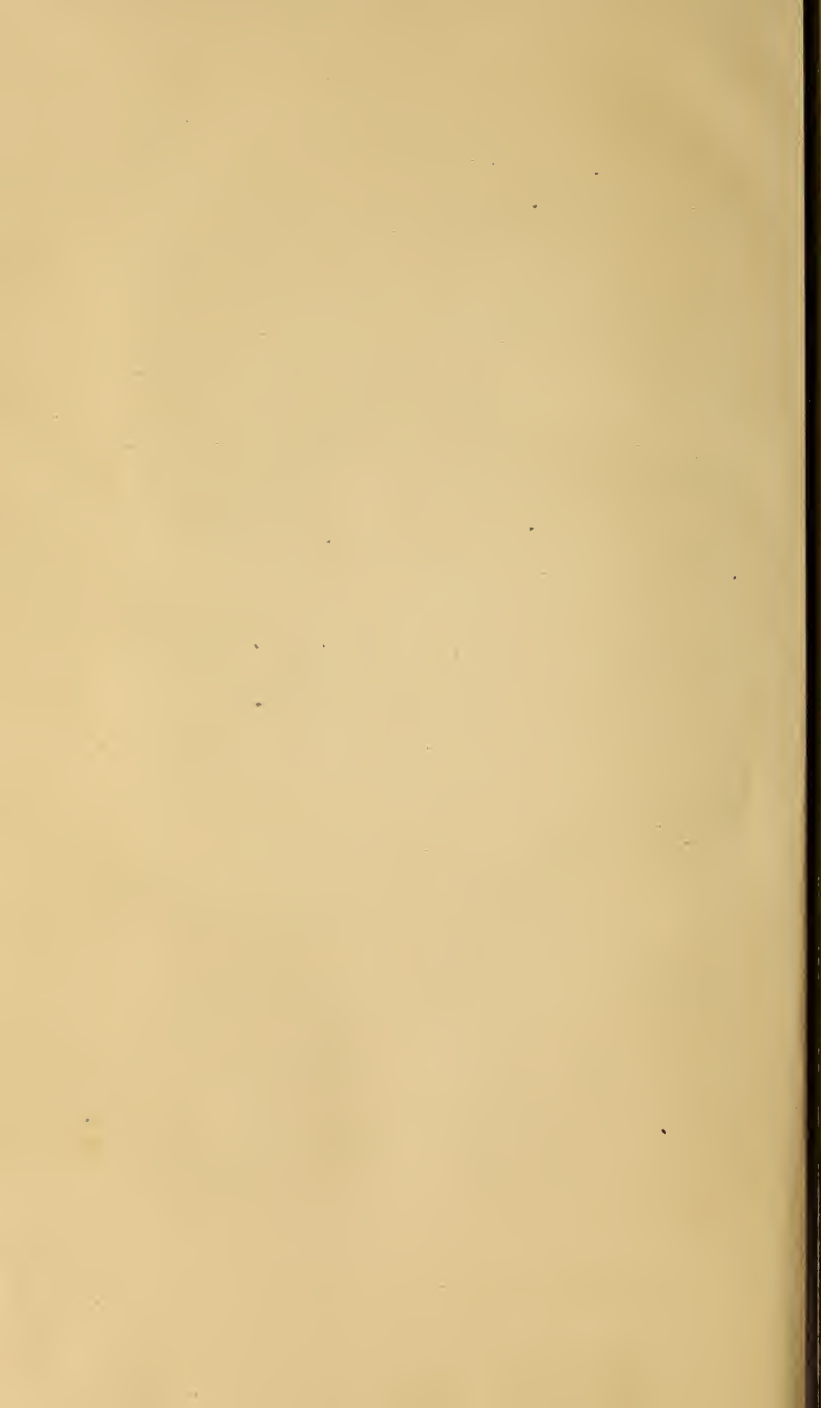
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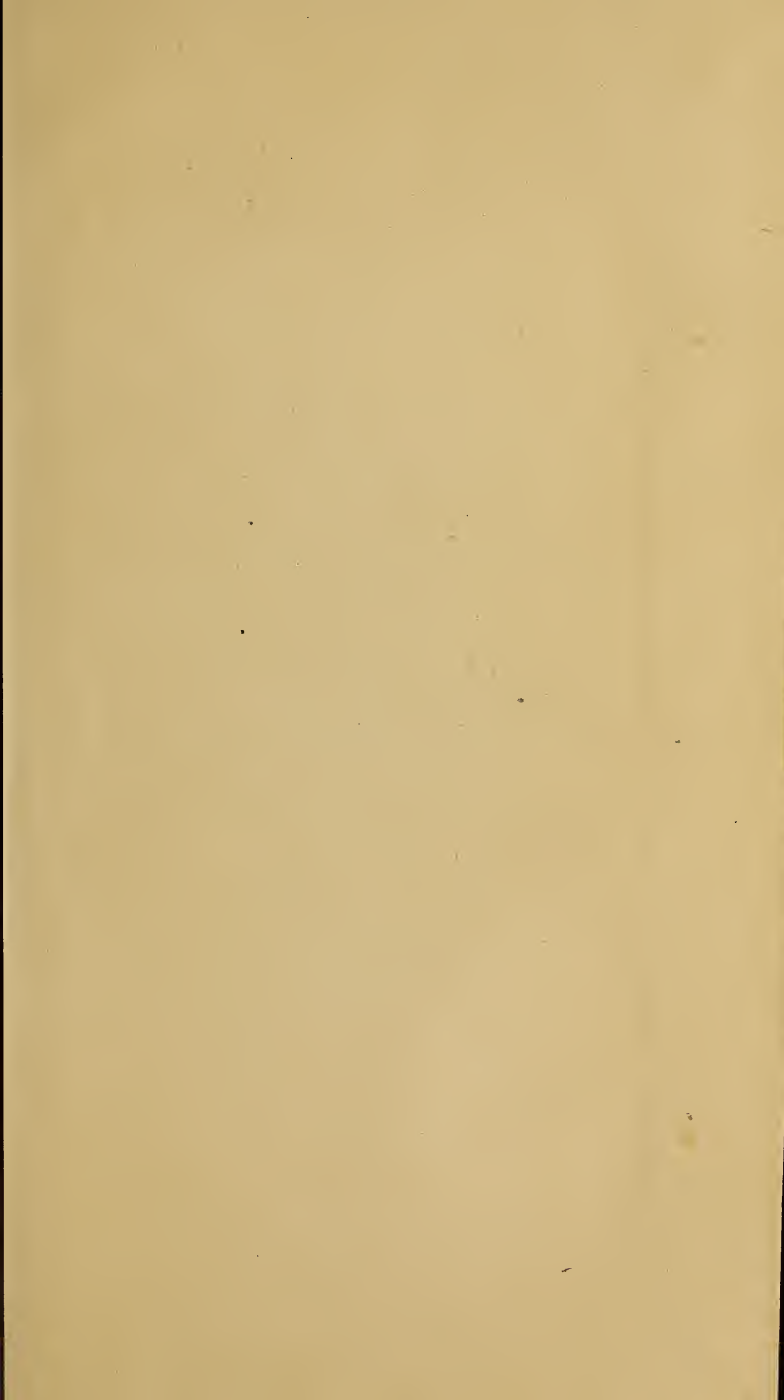
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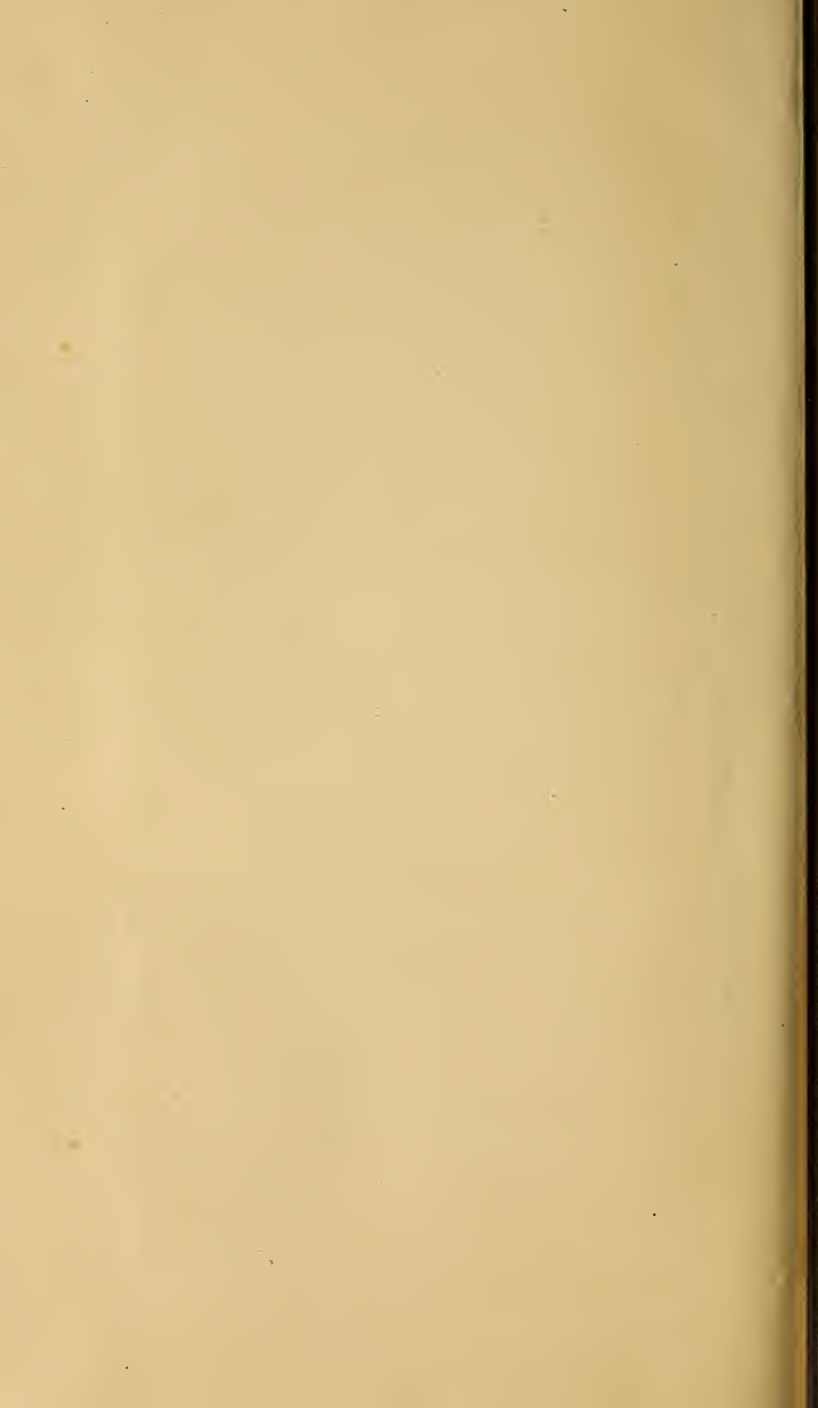
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1903

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